The New-York Times.

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THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BUROPA'S MAILS.

Proceedings of the Zurich Conference.

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UNSETTLED ASPECT OF AUSTRIAN AFFAIRS

Disaffection in the Tyrol.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* arrived at Boston from Halifax at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and her mails, which were forwarded in the 3 o'clock train over the New-Haven Railroad, reached this City at midnight. The lateness of the hour at which our packages are received will not permit of copious extracts, but we give below such details as seem to be more immediately demanded by their importance. There is nothing additional relative to the massacre of Christians in Borneo.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Proceedings of the Zurich Conference.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Tuesday evening, the 23d, says:

"A private letter from Zurich of yesterday's date mentions that a Conference took place the day previous, at which the whole of the Plenipotentiaries were present. It does not appear that anything very important occurred, or that the conversation turned on any but secondary points, and, as no protocol was drawn up, no decision was probably come to. Count COLLOREDO is, or was then, awaiting the arrival of a courier before entering on the more serious part of the business for which they are met. It is thought that Count COLLOREDO's instructions have been modified to a certain extent, as he has consented to have the question of Lombardy treated in common, and that it was the treaty that would be signed separately. Baron DE BOURQUENEY spoke separately to his colleagues on the amnesty, but in general terms and, when generalities only are the topic, there is not much room for disagreement. The amnesty constitutes one of the articles of the Treaty of Villafranca; the Emperor NAPOLEON, by his recent act, has fulfilled his part so far, and set an example to his brother Emperor. In official circles here people appear to be very sanguine as to the result of the Conferences, which they expect will be brought to a successful issue in the early part of next month; and Count COLLOREDO expresses himself as among the most confident of a satisfactory arrangement. Whether a positive engagement has been entered into between the Emperors for the restoration of the Italian Princes, or whether nothing more was agreed on than the use of arguments, but not of force, it is thought that matters will be allowed to remain in *statu quo*, and that the people, who are just now doing themselves the greatest credit by their moderation and judgment, may, after the maturest deliberation, decide on a question of such deep interest to them. That the Emperor of the French should forcibly impose the obnoxious Princes on the people who have rejected them is not to be thought of.

The following letter has been received from Zurich, dated the 22d instant:

"A conference was held yesterday, at which all the Plenipotentiaries assisted. It was so far interesting that the Austrian Plenipotentiary had deviated from his instructions, according to which the affairs of Lombardy should be treated separately. As there was no matter of serious consequence discussed yesterday no protocol will be drawn up. It is not intended to discuss any serious matter until after the arrival of dispatches which Count COLLOREDO expects from Vienna, containing the last instructions with respect to the Duchies, the Italian Confederation, and a general amnesty. It is believed that the decree published in the *Moniteur* of the 16th, will embarrass the Emperor of Austria not a little. He engaged at Villafranca to decree a general amnesty, in which he was anticipated by the Emperor NAPOLEON. Are the authorities at Vienna disposed to authorize the return of the Hungarian and Venitian exiles? This is very doubtful; and nevertheless the treaty of Villafranca is explicit on that subject. It is believed here that the conference will shortly be brought to a conclusion, although as yet nothing has been accomplished.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes as follows:

A dispatch from Berne of this day's date states that the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries have "regulated the affairs of Lombardy with the consent of the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries." This is a considerable step, although the least difficult one if the telegram may be relied upon as literally and entirely true, it follows that the important question of the proportion of the debt of the Austrian empire which Lombardy is to bear, has been settled as well as the boundary line between Lombardy and Venetia. The concluding part of the telegram states that the affairs of the Duchies will probably be treated of directly between Paris and Vienna. The inference is that the Zurich Conferences are substantially over.

PRUSSIA AND THE CONFERENCES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859.

Three weeks ago it was believed here that the Conferences of Zurich would be of short duration, and take the world by surprise by the speed of their deliberations and the completeness of their results, such as they might be. Two or three sittings, for decency's sake, to protocol and sign foregone conclusions, and a couple of official dinners, were supposed to be the sum of the labors before them. But these sanguine politicians have reckoned without Sardinia and the Italian populations. The attitude of these last has made a great impression here, proving, as it does, how much the Italians have learnt in the last ten years. The political tact displayed both by the Provisional Governments and the Chambers they have called is assuredly one of the most remarkable facts in history, and the position of the President of the Tuscan Ministry, when he asserts our English doctrine of 1688 that the Sovereign was not driven away, but deserted the country, is unassailable. The unanimous resolution of the Chamber, that the house of Lorraine cannot return, is the natural consequence of this. These considerations are believed to have decided the Government not only to be ready to join a congress, but to urge its convocation. The Conferences of Zurich cannot pretend to decide the weighty questions which are now on the *tapis*. To suffer this would be on the part of the great Powers to acknowledge France and Austria as the arbiters of Europe. So long as the treaty only concerned a boundary between Austria and Sardinia, they and France were competent to decide without the voice of Europe. The neutrals who had been indifferent to the war must be indifferent to its results, as far as the position of the belligerents and the actual theatre of the war are concerned. But the remodelling of Italy is a matter in which all the great Powers are alike interested, and the present Prussian Cabinet is as little inclined as the English one to suffer a forcible restoration of the Princes whose rule over unwilling subjects would only lead to fresh complications. Either the decision on their future government must be left entirely to the Duchies themselves, or, as in 1815, a Congress must be called to regulate their affairs. There is a strong feeling, therefore, in favor of a Congress—not a Congress summoned, like that of Paris, to submit to the exigencies of French interests, but a Congress where the whole situation should be freely discussed and resolutions come to, altogether independently of the convenience of the chief parties in the late war, excepting so far as the cession of Lombardy by Austria is concerned. On this Prussia and Russia are thought to be agreed, and there can be no doubt that England will take the same view. In that case it is probable that Berlin will be chosen as the place of meeting, though, no doubt, London will be proposed, as the choice of a capital for the seat of a congress is always supposed to carry with it a certain degree of influence.

Affairs in Italy.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The deputation appointed to present to the King of Sardinia the medal which had been struck by a private Society, in commemoration of the words pronounced by his Majesty on his opening the session of the Piedmontese Parliament, on the 10th of January last, had the honor of an audience on the 20th. Count MAMIANI, President of the Committee, reminded his Majesty of the memorable words, "We are not insensible to the cry of grief which we hear from every part of Italy." His Majesty replied as follows:

"I thank you for your beautiful present. Ever since it has been in my power I have consecrated my efforts to the great national cause. I have it constantly before my mind—I live for it, and am ready to die for it. Difficulties and misfortunes arise which must be surmounted, and they certainly will, for I have witnessed the courage and discipline of which the Italians are capable. Under present circumstances, it has been impossible to go further, as I might have wished. In the midst of past sorrows I have found great consolation at seeing that the Italians have understood and have not entertained a doubt concerning me. The masses, blinded by excessive enthusiasm, are sometimes led astray. I might have pardoned such false steps, but I repeat that I have nothing to reproach them with. It seems incredible that some countries that are unfavorable to us do not or will not believe there is nothing obscure or insidious in my policy. Frankness and straightforwardness are its companions. Perhaps it is the going straight to the object in view that creates displeasure. The Italian question is very clear, and it is no doubt on that account that they will not understand it. The union, perfect order, and wisdom which the people of Tuscany, the Duchies, and the Romagna now display are admirable. I certainly did not think that Italy was incapable of acting so, still the spectacle of such an attitude affords me great pleasure. Have, therefore, faith in me gentlemen, and be assured that now as well as in future, I shall do everything in my power to promotet he welfare of Italy."

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE RESTORATION OF THE EVICTED GOVERNMENTS.

Correspondance of the London Daily News.

TURIN, Sunday, Aug. 21, 1859.

Within a week at the latest the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Romagna as well, will have given their national vote against the restoration of their evicted Governments, and it requires no augury to be able to predict the unanimity of that vote in each and all of the countries named, where the people will declare by acclamations the annexation of their country to Piedmont under the constitutional sway of VICTOR EMANUEL. The unanimity of the votes in the Tuscan Assembly is a most notable fact, when we remember that most of the deputies have always professed very moderate sentiments, and that the two propositions for the abolition of the Lorraine dynasty and the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont were brought forward by persons whose families were most sincerely attached to the Prince and his house, and who filled the highest stations at Court. In the Duchy of Parma there were some trifling differences of opinion, which ended, however, in confirming the principle of annexation, a principle that now prevails in Italy. Piacenza and Parma, frontier cities and of equal importance, have always been rivals, and even now they seem to be threatened with disunion and discord. Piacenza wished to join Modena and share her destinies; but at Parma some politicians judged it more prudent to separate the fortunes of their little State from those of its neighbor, alleging that in the preliminaries of peace at Villafranca no decision in point of fact was come to respecting the Duchy of Parma. The people there do not trouble themselves about this nice distinction. The two Municipal Councils of Piacenza and Parma, which were recently appointed by what was almost universal suffrage, have mutually and unanimously decreed the union of the two countries with the Duchy of Modena, inviting Cavaliere FARINI to assume the reins of Godernment.

Before many days are over the four Italian Provinces will, I have reason to believe, officially declare their vote to NAPOLEON III., as they will to the King VICTOR EMANUEL. NAPOLEON will speak them fair, but nothing more. What will the King of Piedmont do, or to speak more correctly, what will his Ministers constitutionally advise him to do? One thing is certain, that his Majesty will not reject the offer, but accept it provisionally, making an appeal in the meantime to Europe, and remitting the decision to a European Congress. Such was the line of conduct contemplated a few days ago. There is some hesitation now, and they are thinking of expedients. It would be desirable, they imagine, if those provinces were to appoint a regent who should introduce the Piedmontese codes of law pending the conclusion of the Conferences at Zurich, and they apprehend an irruption into Lombardy on the part of Austria, in case the vote of the people should be accepted here. In the meantime, Prince POWNIATOWSKI has gone to Florence, on a special mission from Prince NAPOLEON. The son-in-law of the King wishes the Tuscans and the other princes to elect him as their temporary regent, to rule in the name of the King of Piedmont. The proposal is singular; the people will at least wish to be assured that the Emperor is acquainted with the plan, and that he approves of it. Unfortunately the Prince is not held in very high estimation in Tuscany, where he spent the greater part of his youth.

The Assembly at Florence is not going to make any useless speeches, and lest it should displease the Emperor, who has no great love for parliaments, will adjourn *sine die* till better times come round.

The mission of the Count de Rusel appears to be at an end. He came to recommend the restoration of the princes and to study the country. He began everywhere by using strong language, and giving it to be understood that French garrisons were shortly to be introduced. By degrees, either from the piny answers he received, or from the unprecedented facts he witnessed, his words became benignant, and there was no further mention of French garrisons. From all this, what is left for us to hope? Perhaps there is to be no restoration of the fallen dynasties, and perhaps no annexation of those provinces to Piedmont. Such, at least, is the conviction of many. But as I was conversing yesterday with an eminent statesman, who knows several state-secrets touching Sardinian diplomacy, I found, to my amazement, that he confidently believed in the annexation. I observed to him that it was not Austria alone that would oppose the formation of a large and powerful kingdom in Italy, but he interrupted me and said: "I fully understand what you mean; for all that, I hold it for certain that in the defensive treaty concluded some months ago between France and Piedmont there is a clause stipulating that in case of war against and victory over Austria, Piedmont should be enabled to extend her territory until she obtains a population of about twelve millions. Now, by the union of the Italian Central Provinces the subjects of Sardinia would not be greater, but still less, than the contemplated total."

THE MISSION OF PRINCE PONIATOWSKI.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Aug 20, 1859.

In the meanwhile, it is my duty to tell you that the report of Prince PONIATOWSKI's mission, exaggerated in its bearings by the very ignorance in which most people are as to its real importance, has spread something like blank consternation aoroad. Crooked and ambiguous as the Emperor NAPOLEON's conduct may be said to be in all his transactions, it seems even more tortuous and amoldextrous in his recent dealings towards Central Italy. On the very day in which he spoke of the Tuscan and Modenese rulers as "restored" at Villafranca, he bound himself to allow an open field for the expression of the public vote on the part of the people emancipated from their thraldom. The restoration of those Princes was to take place by any means either of conciliation or coercion of which those princes themselves could dispose, without the armed intervention of any of the great foreign Powers. So long as the movement in Tuscany, and in the minor duchies, only aimed at the formal dethronement of the runaway sovereigns, France gave no sign, or simply prevailed upon Piedmont to withdraw those royal agents who might be supposed to exercise some influence on the popular suffrage; but as matters advanced, and it became evident not only that the revolutionized provinces would, with loud unanimity, proclaim the final *déchéance* of their absent Princes, but also with the same unity of mind vote for the annexation of their country to Piedmont, the behavior of the French Emperor suddenly changed; he passed from a state of expectant inaction to the attitude of an urgent adviser, and advice was soon followed up by indirect menace. There is no reason why Count REISET and Prince PONIATOWSKI might not have been sent on their persuasive errand a month before—no reason why the Emperor might not have spoken out freely and authoritatively from Milan and Turin, previous to ois departure for Paris. I remember writing to you from Milan, only two days after Villafranca, that if the fate of Central Italy was sealed, as I had every reason to apprehend it was, it would have been charity o the Italians themselves to order the immediate occupation of those provinces by ever so small a French force, and convey to those poor deluded people a plain intimation that it behoved them to bow to hard necessity. But NAPOLEON III., always bent to deceive both parties, and too generally ending by deceiving himself, was not without hope that MONTANELLI and his other agents would succeed in turning the scale of popular opinion in Tuscany in behalf of that candidate for the throne of Central Italy whom he held *in petto* as early as the outbreak of the Lombard war—his cousin, Prince NAPOLEON JEROME; and, as it became daily clearer and clearer, and is now more than evident, that it is as hard to force Prince NAPOLEON down the Tuscans' throats as LUCIEN to FERDINAND IV., himself, the Emperor again alters his tone, and recollects all of a sudden that his engagements with Austria at Villafranca are of so sacred a nature that, even if he be not himself bound to bring back the Lorraine Princes with his own French bayonets, he has at least no right to prevent an Austrian armed interference in behalf of those Princes, and does not mean to prevent it.

AUSTRIAN AGENTS AT WORK.

Letters from Ramagna say that Austrian agents are active in awakening discord there, as also in Parma, Modena, and Tuscany. But the Romagnoli maintain their tranquility and union, and prepare for resistance to the Papal troops, which are increased by recruits from whatever quarter they present themselves. The greater number of those are Swiss, or men engaged by those who have been recruiting in the confines of Switzerland. They are, however, few in number, the largest body not amounting to more than sixty, who arrived a few days since at Civita Vecchia. The Provisional Government in Bologna continues to make laws in opposition to the Roman Government, and without paying the slightest attention to it, and is resolved to make common cause with the Duchies.

THE DEFENSIVE LEAGUE.

The defensive league between the provisional Governments of Tuscany and Bologna and the dictator of Modena has been signed by the Marquis GINORI for Tuscany, the Marquis COCCAPANI for Modena, and Prince ANTONIO HERCOLANI for the junta of Bologna. The object of this league is thus defined by the Italian journals: To prevent the restoration of the fallen Governments; to maintain internal order; and to lay down the bases of the assimilation of institutions.

THE PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF ITALIAN STATES.

From the Paris Correspondence of the Daily News.

The *Pays*, in an article somewhat more moderate than those which it has lately published, argues that if, which it takes for granted will be the case, the King of Sardinia refuses to accept the annexation of Central Italy, there will be a dead lock which must necessarily lead to the restoration of the Dukes without any recourse to arms. The Tuscan army, it says, although it may raise impediments to a particular solution of the difficulty, is powerless to enforce any. It cannot make war upon the King of Sardinia to force him to accept the sovereignty of the country, nor can it compel any other prince who may be elected to accept the vacant inheritance of the house of Lorraine.

The deliberations of the Tuscan Assembly, therefore, only raise difficulties, and the *Pays* holds that these difficulties are increased by opposition to the return of the Princes. This article, in all probability, furnishes a key to the tactics of the French Government, which are by extreme pressure upon the King of Sardinia to bring about a state of things in Central Italy which may afford a pretext for its premeditated intervention.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN VENETIA.

Letters from the Venitian provinces are occupied with details of the tyranny and rapacity of the Austrians. Violent possession had been taken of all the meadow-lands situate between Porcenote, Sachie, and Fontanafredda, in order to furnish pasture for 5000 head of cattle recently imported from Hungary. Pickets of horse and foot, according to the same authority—are stationed on the spot, in order to prevent the removal by the country people of any portion of the hay crop. Wagons containing part of the produce have been forcibly unloaded; the remainder, which had not been carted, still lies upon the ground. One of these letters adds: "It is easy to conceive the despair of the villagers at seeing themselves at one stroke deprived of so indispensable an element of agriculture. Unless some special intervention of Providence take place, we are ruined. All Friuli is dreading the reappearance of the Hungarian typhus—a terrible disease—which on former occasions committed such ravages among our herds. These fears are increased by the fact that the Government has called the attention of the municipal authorities to the subject, urging the strictest vigilance."

A remarkable address has been presented to the representatives of the Powers in Lombardy, on behalf of the liberty of Venice. It is signed by PROSPERO ANTONINI, former member of the Departmental Council of Udine; IZANBSANI, author of the "*Capitulation of the Austrians at Venice, March* 22, 1848;" GIOVANNI BONOLLO former President of the Departmental Council of Ticenza, and a number of other well known men, whose titles are appealed to in the address as evidence of its expressing the feelings of the intelligent and respectable classes of the community. The address states that the hopes awakened by the war were peculiarly strong among the Venetians, since their rights, according to the strict interpretation of diplomacy, were incontestable, and that the contingent which the Venetian provinces furnished to the allied army being composed of members of all classes of society, was to be regarded as a body of armed deputies, representing the entire country. Sooner or later the national desire for independence thus manifest would drive the Austrians from the country. Yet the conduct of the Government has not changed since the peace.

The prisons of Josephstadt inclose peaceable inhabitants of Venetia, men dear to the nation by their character and talents, who have been shut up without trial, and with the official remark that they have not disturbed public order, but that the possibility of their doing so rendered their imprisonment useful for themselves and desirable for their friends. Was it not to be expected that after the treaty of Villafranca they should be restored to their bereaved families? However, they are still there; the slowness of diplomacy prevents the movements of humanity and justice, as well as the slightest appearance of the guarantees which are ostensibly promised. This rigorous economy in the semblance of clemency—is it not a defiance of the sympathies of the country and of Europe—a return to less chivalrous manners at a time when mankind prides itself on its gentleness?" Even supposing Austrian domnition over Venice should be reduced to the narrowest limits, supposing a prince of the Imperial family should be placed on the throne without soldiers or officials of his own nation, is it believed that such a course would satisfy Venetia, Europe, or even Austria herself? Would the guardianship of the Alps be willingly left for an Austrian prince? If he could be supposed promptly denationalised by his new title, and all at once Italian at heart, can it be pretended that in a moment of war that confidence would not break down either on the side of the nation, or on the side of the Powers? And even in ordinary times how great would be the embarrassments of a man having the air of obeying the will of the people whom he was called to govern; of a man who, to escape from such a humiliating reflection, would be constantly tempted to encroach on the legal powers which he had sworn to respect? No humane man can think, without respectful commiseration, of a prince condemned to govern in a manner altogether new, in a country where his ancestors and his brother have governed in a way to render necessary a murderous war, and concessions so long and so obstinately refused. Unhappy would the prince reduced to the sad condition of being pitied by subjects who, under all other circumstances, would have sincerely honored him. Many things offer to Austria a precious occasion of raising herself, and gaining in moral power, and consequently material force, much more than she would lose in a territory. She may say to herself: 'Since Villafranca, there is neither conqueror nor conquered. Military honor is safe: let us save that of the family and that of the nation. For here the honor of the whole of Germany is involved. We have left enough corpses on the soil of Italy; let us not make any more victims.' If Austria disguises these truths from herself time may present them to her in a terrible light."

After referring to the views of DANIEL MANIN, and calling upon Europe to support them, the address concludes:

"In short, Austria can no longer govern Italy. Even an Austrian prince, alone, and without foreign environment, would be too much there, and his presence would bring with it not only painful recollections, but grave dangers for the Austrian empire, for the dignity of France, and for the tranquility of Europe. The hopes solemnly given to Venetia ought not to be deluded. Was it then not to see the enfranchisement of Italy accomplished that 200,000 French mothers have, during six weeks, waited hourly for the news that their offspring had been torn to pieces by Austrian grapeshot? Was it not to see accomplished the enfranchisement of Italy that NAPOLEON III. risked his life and his destiny, and what is dearer to him than life—the honor of France and the heritage of a great name, which weighs upon him as a burden at once heavy and brilliant? Let Europe, grateful for the peace which he assures to her, aid him in shaking off the yoke of such a remembrance; and it shall be an augury of life for her, to cast a germ of blessing into that land of great ideas and great misfortunes.

Affairs in Austria.

A letter from Vienna of the 20th inst. informs us that a complete reorganization of the Austrian army, particularly of the artillery, which proved itself so inferior to the French, is about to take place. Several Austrian general officers are not of that opinion. They say that the superiority of the French arises from their constant campaigns in Algeria, which colony is a better school for officers than St. Cyr. The prisoners who returned from France are each anxious to keep unchanged the gold tenfranc piece given to them at Strasburg by order of NAPOLEON.

The official Wiener *Zeitung* contains the following imperial decree: "Count RECHBERG, who retains his post as Minister for Foreign Affairs, is appointed President of the Cabinet. Baron HUBNER is appointed Minister of Police, Count GOLUCHOWSKI Minister of the Interior; Count (Geheimrath) KEMPEN VON FICHTENSTAMM, Chief of the Police, is dismissed with a pension. Baron BACH, formerly Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Ambassador to Rome. The Ministry of Commerce is entirely dissolved and its duties divided between the ministries of the Interior, Exterior and Finance."

The non-official portion of the *Wiener Zeitung* contains an article stating that there is a general feeling of anxiety in the public mind concerning the subjects which have been till now under serious deliberation by the Superior Council, and which are: 1. Regulations of the control of the finances. 2. Free exercise of the Protestant religion. 3. The regulation of Jewish affairs. 4 The regulation of the municipalities. The representation of the provinces will later come under deliberation. The article concludes thus: "Too great caution in advancing is as much to be avoided as too much haste."

A rumor that the reductions of the Austrian army have been suspended seems to have found some credence on the Continent; and it has thence been concluded that the Austrian Government apprehends an unfavorable result from the negociations at Zurich. It seems, however, doubtful whether the rumour rests on any good foundation.

It is believed that in the new Austrian Cabinet the Sciavonian and ultra-Catholic elements will prevail against the wishes of the Magyars.

DISAFFECTION IN THE TYROL.

The Polish *Journal*, of Posen, gives an account o a manifestation in the Austrian Tyrol:

"The Archduke CHARLES LOUIS, Governor of the Tyrol, assembled a few days ago at Innspruck the volunteers who had returned from the war, and thanked them for their zeal. A major, who is rather sedersy, advanced and said: 'We only presented ourselves at the third summons, because the promises so often made to us were never kept. And if the promises which has since been given be not observed, we will never confide in the word of the Emperor again.' The Archduke recommended the bold speaker to reflect that such language might have serious consequences for him. 'The only consequence it can have,' answered the Major, 'is that I shall be shut up in prison as so many others have been who told the truth; but that will be of no use, for all these here behind me will testify to the truth of what I say, and you cannot confine us all." And all the volunteers cried, 'Yes!' we affirm that he speaks the truth." The Archduke hastened to break up the assemblage."

The German Confederation.

FORMATION OF A NATIONAL PARTY.

A Berlin letter says: "The resolutions lately adopted at Eisenach relative to the formation of a national German party charged to procure federal reform are not to be published until the 28th. The *National Gazette*, however, the editor of which attended the last meeting, is publishing a series of articles setting forth what should be done, and it appears from them that he is of opinion that for the moment important propositions ought not to be presented to the Diet, and that no pressure ought to be put on the Prussian Government, but that before all the nation should be enlightened. *Voss's Gazette* expresses itself to the same effect, and calls on Prussian patriots, as members of the German nation, to take part in the movement. The petty States, for their part, are anxious that the question should be brought as quickly as possible to some practical issue. Some of these States think that it is desirable to conclude a military convention with Prussia, and another convention relative to a national representation."

FORTIFICATIONS ON THE NORTH SEA.

A Berlin letter says: "With respect to the project of fortifying the coasts of the North Sea, it is said that Prussia intends inviting to a conference at Berlin all the States whose territories extend to the coast, such as Oldenburg, Hanover, &c., before making any proposition on the subject to the Germanic Diet. Of course the States alluded to will be ready enough to come to an understanding with Prussia on the subject, but the grand question is, whether the Diet will vote funds for that purpose. At all events Prussia will carry out her intention of executing these works, even if the Diet should refuse to make any sacrifice for them."

American Presents to English Naval Officers

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: The Atlantic Telegraph Company have received the following handsome presents from the Mayor of New-York for the English naval officers who assisted in this enterprise, and also for Mr. WOODHOUSE, the engineer on board the *Niagara*, namely:

1. To Capt. GEORGE W. PARKER, C. B., of her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, a gold box, with inscription and address on parchment, handsomely mounted.

2. To Capt. WM. C. ALDHAM, C. B., of her Majesty's ship *Valorous*, a gold medal with inscription.

3. To Capt. JOSEPH DAYMAN, R. N., of her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*, a gold medal, with inscription and address on parchment handsomely mounted.

4. To HENRY WOODHOUSE, Esq., C. E., a gold medal with inscription.

The whole of the above were accompanied by letters from the Mayor of New-York, and may be seen at the offices of the Company during the next few days.

I am, &c., GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.
Atlantic Telegraph Company, No. 22 Old Broadstreet, Aug. 24.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Troubles at San Juan Island—Politics in California—Senator Gwin and Mr. Broderick—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 15, 1859.

We have an exciting rumor, this morning, to the effect that the British war steamer *Satellite* has bombarded the United States military station recently established upon San Juan Island. The story comes in a round about way, and is probably false. We receive the intelligence through a telegraphic dispatch from Yreka, a town in the extreme northern part of California, just over the line from Oregon. A messenger arrived at Yreka yesterday, from Portland, Oregon, with dispatches from Gen. HARNEY to Gen. CLARKE, at San Francisco, supposed to be in relation to the San Juan Island difficulties. Just as the messenger was leaving Portland for Yreka, the rumor above noticed gained currency, with the additional rumor that the *Satellite* had fired shot and shell, killing upwards of thirty Americans. The messenger says he could get no positive information, as he was compelled to leave at once with the dispatches for Gen. CLARKE.

By looking at the map of Puget's Sound and the neighboring country, you will see how important news *might* reach Portland from San Juan Island. Steamers and other craft are constantly plying upon the Sound; and from Olympia or Seattle, near the head of that sheet of water, the way across the narrow strip of Washington Territory to the Columbia River—a little below its junction with the Willamette, upon which Portland is situated—is very easy. Indeed, the journey from Olympia to Portland can be made in a day, if necessary. It is probable that the dispatches for Gen. CLARKE came to Portland by that route; but I put no confidence in the rumor of bombardment, nor does Gen. CLARKE. The dispatches, doubtless, are intended for Washington, and are sent to Gen. CLARKE to be forwarded by the steamer hence of the 20th inst. If they were intended for him, and especially if they carried him intelligence of an act of war on the part of our British neighbors, Gen. HARNEY would, undoubtedly, have caused the fact to be telegraphed to this city from Yreka.

We have intelligence this morning of a fire on Friday night last, at Valiento, in Calaveros County, which destroyed the entire town, with the exception of the few brick buildings. Valiento is a mining village or hamlet, and not large. The principal sufferers by the conflagration are KROUSE & Co., and COHEN & LEVY.

I inclose you a long and very spicy letter from Senator GWIN in relation to the Senatorial contest resulting in the election of himself and Mr BRODERICK to the United States Senate, which is destined to excite a good deal of interest in the political world. Mr. BRODERICK, as you will have noticed by some of my late letters, has been publicly charging upon his colleague that he secured the election of the latter after Dr. GWIN had agreed to let him (Mr. B) dispense all he Federal patronage of the State. The senior Senator returns to the attack with marked severity, and seems to prove upon his colleague (by the testimony chiefly of the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER) a chapter of falsehood, treachery, double-dealing, and low Jesuitism worthy of the meanest and most despicable of pot-house politicians. We await with anxiety to hear what is to be Mr. BRODERICK's rejoinder. At present he stands convicted, among other things, of having recently published a copy of a private letter, (the original of which he destroyed two years ago, in order to prevent the publication by his colleague of a statement that would have disgraced him)—a letter of which he, at the time pledged his honor that there was no copy in existence! I beg of you not to accept this pattern of a California politician as an average sample of those whom our people "delight to honor."

The steamer *Golden Gate* arrived here on Saturday night, bringing the New-York mails and passengers of the 20th ult. all in good health—having left Panama on the 1st inst. The *Cortez*, of the opposition line, which left Panama on the 29th ult—two days earlier than the *Golden Gate*—arrived here last night. The fine ships of the regular mail line constantly keep ahead.

Among the passengers by the last Overland Mail was Lieut. SYLVESTER MOWRY, Delegate to Congress from the proposed Territory of Arizona. He has come hither to make purchases of goods for the Pimo and Maricopa Indians, and will return to Arizona in about ten days.

W. P. WILKINS, of Marysville, is rapidly recovering from the wound which he recently received at the hands of Judge MAY, whose daughter he had seduced. It is denied that MAY threatens still to kill WILKINS. He says that if the latter will endeavor hereafter to conduct himself properly and keep out of his path he will allow him to live unmolested by him.

Miss ULRICA HEINMAN, a young lady 21 years of age, committed suicide at Stockton, on Thursday afternoon, by taking arsenic. She was a Jewess, engaged in marriage to a young man of another faith, and a young lady of considerable personal attractions, of a gay, happy, naive and lively disposition, which endeared her to all who formed her acquaintance. She was a native of Passewalk, Prussia.

Just before taking the poison, she wrote a letter of which the following is a translation:

STOCKTON, 11th August, 1859.

Dear God forgive me. The step I am going to make, I am forced to. I have erred and I do not want to see the day when people shall be pointing after me with their fingers saying * * * * * * * * * I had not a thought she wanted to do anything of the kind.

Don't let my parents know anything of this. I beg my uncle and aunt to forgive me. My other cousin will forgive me—that I know.

You here in the house; I beg of you a hundred times to forgive me. I was in hopes to leave this house in a different way.

Or, dear ——, call your child back. I have tasted all the happiness on earth. I have loved, and I have suffered.

(Signed,) ULRIUA

Serious apprehensions are felt for the safety of J. EDWARD THORNDIKE, of Boston, who left San Francisco, July 5, for Calaveras County, *via* Stockton, intending to see the great trees, and then proceed to Yo-Semite Falls, probably by the way of Coulterville. A paragraph appeared in the Mariposa *Star* of the 9th of August, stating that "a young man, recently from Boston, Mass., name unknown, while on a visit to Yo-Semite Valley about two weeks since, wandered off from the hotel of G. A. HITE, and has not since been heard of." The time corresponds with that at which young THORNDIKE was missed from his hotel. It is feared that he wandered so far as to lose his way, or that some other accident has befallen him.

A man named SMITH, a native of Massachusetts, aged 38 years, was found dead in his bed on Saturday last. SMITH was a longshoreman, and has been for five or six years the mate of the brig *Susan Abigail*. He was ill for nearly three months.

Are you positively certain that the French Emperor was at Solferino? If so, what can our San Francisco papers mean, when they announce that, "Louis NAPOLEON, for assault with intent to commit murder upon JOHN GARRET, by cutting his throat, was sent to the Court of Sessions"? What's in a name?

It seems very likely that California will prove to be a fine tobacco growing country. A splendid specimen of Cuba tobacco is visible near Marysville, up the Sacramento River. The stalks are about seven feet high, and the leaves finely developed. The plants were growing as an experiment, and certainly a more superb growth was never produced anywhere. Experiments, not only there but in various other portions of the State, demonstrate that California can be made a fine tobacco-raising country.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT HOBOKEN.

A Father and his Three Daughters Burned to Death—Two Females Save Themselves by Leaping from the Third Story Windows.

At an early hour yesterday morning the Harmonia Hotel in Hudson-street, Hoboken, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given, and the firemen and others soon succeeded in subduing the flames. The building was then entered and examined for the purpose of ascertaining what damage had been done, and to learn whether there was any truth in a rumor that had been spread to the effect that there were persons in the building when the fire broke out who had not escaped. The house was kept by Messrs. BOISE and KNAPP, and on the upper floors there was a billiard saloon and a large public hall. There was at first not much credit given to the rumor, as it was supposed to have had its origin in the fact that Mrs. BOISE had jumped from the upper window and been seriously injured; and that her daughter, named MARY, after having received some injury, had been rescued by Mr. HERRING, who ascended a ladder for that purpose. But after passing through various portions of the building, to the front, the firemen found the dead bodies of Mr. BOISE and three of his daughters, they having been suffocated by the heat and smoke. The bodies were removed, and an inquest was held, which resulted in a verdict in accordance with the facts. It appeared that during the night a concert and ball had been given at the place, and that Mr. BOISE and family had retired quite late, but the immediate cause of the fire was not positively learned. Mr. KNAPP, who was also in the house, but who had been kept awake by the pain of a sore hand, was the first to discover the fire, which, it would appear, originated in the kitchen, and had been burning for some time before the alarm was given. Mr. BOISE and his second daughter had attempted to escape from the third story windows. Their bodies were found on the landing. The two younger daughters were suffocated in their beds. Mrs. BOISE and her oldest daughter had a very narrow escape. They are both injured—the latter having broken her ankle. The damage to the building was not great.

Base Ball.

EMPIRE VS. EAGLE.

The second nines of the above Clubs played at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, yesterday. Eight innings were played and the Empires won the game. The following is the score:

EMPIRE.	H.	L.	Runs.	EAGLE	H.	L.	Runs.
Haydock, c	2	6		Smith, p	1		4
Culyer, r. f	2	6		Bensel, c	4		2
Fahnestock, p	1	7		Place, 1 b	2		4
Lopez, 3 b	4	4		Haight, r. f	5		1
Gaunt, c. f	3	3		Howe, 2 b	3		5
Smith, 2 b	3	3		Kerr, l. f	2		3
Cox, s	4	2		Badeau, c. f	3		2
Levey, l. f	4	2		Gwyer, 3 b	4		2
Starr, 1 b	1	4		Thornell, s. s	1		4
Total	37			Total			27

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Empire	4	7	3	7	2	6	5	3	—37
Eagle	4	1	0	0	3	9	8	2	—27

SCORER FOR EAGLE—James S Powers.
SCORER FOR EMPIRE—J. J. Bloomfield.
UMPIRE—John Mott, of Hoboken Club.

ST. NICHOLAS VS. ASHLAND.

The second nines of these Clubs played at Hoboken on Friday. The following is the score:

ST. NICHOLAS.	H.	L.	Runs.	ASHLAND.	H.	L.	Runs.
Chaffer, l. b	2	5		Kemp, c	2		3
Collins, p	3	4		Jewyes, 1 b	5		0
Cornock, s. s	0	7		Glasson, s. s	3		2
Barry, 2 b	2	5		N. S. Kieth, p	2		2
Hull, c. f	2	5		G. Norman, l. f	3		1
Riley, 3 b	2	3		Thompson, 3 b	1		3
Grumley, l. f	2	3		Robertson, c. f	1		3
Vache, r. f	4	3		Pinson, 2 b	1		3
Hawe, r. f	3	3		A. H. Kieth, r. f	0		4
Total		38		Total			20

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
St Nicholas	7	4	13	3	11	1	—39
Ashland	4	2	0	4	6	4	—20

SCORER FOR ST NICHOLAS—W. Cranford.
SCORER FOR ASHLAND—Lu-low.
UMPIRE—Newkirk, of the Hoboken Club.

WASHINGTON VS. ATLANTIC.

On Wednesday, September 7, a return match was played between the Washington Club, of Mineola, and the Atlantic Club, of Jamaica, upon the Atl

THE LAST ROSES OF THE SUMMER

LETTERS FROM LOUNGERS.

From Newport to the Alleghanies—Cumberland and its Society—Fire in the Woods—Fugitive Slaves—Mt. Savage and the Mineral Region—Frostburg and its Mountain Scenery—Hints to Summer Tourists.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Monday, Sept. 5, 1859.

"Viator," weary of Newport frivolities, resolved to try before the advent of the sober Autumn a month's change of air and scene.

Extremes meet, and the transit therefore from fogs and fashion to country homespun and dry upland breezes was both easy and natural. The morning birdseye view of New-York Bay, and the mid-day glance at the city of white window blinds and fraternal affection having been duly enjoyed, the Susquehanna—Rubicon of the route—was safely passed, and ere sunset the journey from the Brighton of America to the Maryland metropolis was at an end.

A night at the "Glimore" is a wonderful restorer Around the Battle Monument there is little of that ceaseless roar of trade, which by day is so impressive, at night so execrable in Broadway. *Harper* has done much of late to make readers familiar with the roadside scenery of the great railway between Baltimore and the West. A distinguished post and Home Journalist whose recent jaunt upon the cow-catcher was so graphically described, has had many imitators, —but smoke and dust are sad spoilers of sight-seeing; and he who stands upon the final platform of a train has much the advantage of his fellow travelers on the iron horse.

Very pleasing is the view of the Monumental City when we have passed away from the din of the machine shops which line its outskirts. The morning vista of spire, column and shot tower, is indeed what an Arab would call:

"A repose unto the eyes of beholders."

Hence, for a few miles, the tourist must bid adieu to pleasure, unless, like RUSKIN, he can find:

"Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

At last we pause at the Relay House, whence a branch road diverges to Washington, and where a hasty, but not seductive, breakfast awaits the wayfarer. An impatient Frenchman, disinclined either to "manger" or to tarry, might have been heard perpetrating something about *ze Délay 'Ouse*. After this, having passed six miles of the Patapsco, foaming and eddying over its rocky bed, and reminding one of the purling brooks in the late illustrated editions of Old Izaak, we reach Ellicott's Mills, where many busy looking structures stand on the river's bank and borrow its power.

Onward thence to Elysville, and over the marvelous bridge thereunto belonging, and which a great Emperor, now deceased, would certainly have styled a "dream" in iron. The train now speeds over many miles of charmingly diversified and well-cultivated country, interspersed with tall, well-wooded hills,—outposts of the legion mountains in the West.

Passing the Sugar Loaf and a few of the lesser Catoctins, we reach the Potomac, and at the Point of Rocks first meet the Blue Ridge face to face. Here the Railway passes between two oak-covered hills of very great height, whose green sides reflected in the stream give it a picturesque but sombre look. They may be called the door-posts of the great highland region, for hence for many a league we rush onward between the spurs and vertebræ of its celebrated ranges. At Harper's Ferry the climax of landscape beauty is reached. The train pauses long enough for all to look well at the meeting of the waters and at the vast gorge through which they have forced their way. From the sublime we must in this case ascend to the ridiculous, far enough to behold a party of ladies, mere specks of crinoline in the distance, who are waving their handkerchiefs from the summit of Jefferson's Rock. Soon now we have behind and before us many dreary miles of the Old Dominion, where most if not all is barren. Too much of Old Virginia certainly does tire. Martinsburg and Sir John's Run are to most travelers but convenient milestones, but after leaving the latter we enter a region where, between the outer spurs of the Alleghanies, farms and their fences have a more civilized look, and now and then we have a glimpse of a neat cottage with the inevitable cabbage garden and patch of waving corn. Once more we cross the Potomac and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and after riding past some thirty miles of the latter, villages become more numerous, and just before 4 P. M. a sudden curve of the road brings us within the pleasant valley where, beside the river stands the well-known city of coal.

The mountains look on Cumberland,
And Cumberland looks on the stream.

As BYRON, in words a little different, says of Marathon Bisected by Wells' Creek and the canal aforesaid which has here been brought to a conclusion most lame and impotent—the Mountain City, as its inhabitants like to call it, wears a Janus-like aspect.

Over the northern half, tall factory chimnies pour forth, without ceasing, clouds of smoke. There, on a dead level, are the business streets, the shops, the bank, the railway station, and the hotels—magnificent at least in name—"St. Nicholas" and "Revere." There rendezvous the cattle and freight trains—the long lines of coal cars—and there the whistle of the locomotive and the canal-boat horn, in discordant concert, make night hideous.

On an eminence, looking down upon all this noise and bustle, stands the southern part of the little city. Here are the private residences of those whose industry has not ended in the smoke which overspreads the vale beneath, and who may be called—tritely, perhaps, but socially and geographically—the Upper Ten. Here, in the olden time, when WASHINGTON made his *debût* in the famous journey through the frontier forests, stood old Fort Cumberland, one of the border strongholds. On its site rise the tall spire and yellow stone walls of Emanuel Church—one of the most beautiful gothic buildings in the South. Near the top of the hill stands a large Roman Catholic Church, adjoining a monastic divinity school, wherein are some fifty German students. In the neighborhood, employes on the roads and canal, are many of that faith and nationality.

Cumberland gayeties are not affected by the seasons. Few American places of the like size can boast as many citizens both able and accustomed to entertain, as this ancient and hospitable town. Society, in little cities like this, often imbibes in much of its purity the spirit of our national institutions,—and so it here not unfrequently happens that ladies of *ton e plus haut*, meet on quite equal terms, in the evening, gentlemen who may have at the receipt of custom handled the yard-stick with much grace and agility in the morning.

Every place in our happy land, except Boston, is of course more or less "celebrated for its pretty girls," but here matrons and maidens, invigorated by mountain air and old English habits of exercise, have forms and complexions not inferior to those of the ladies who wore hair-powder, and to whom Braddock and Fort Duquesne were familiar names. To *one* of these at least, your Celebs correspondent advised, but alas! could not invite to, change of air and scene; convinced that if a certain light, now hidden beneath the Cumberland bushel, were to shine before men elsewhere, many indeed, like the immortal Pilgrim, would—

"Have a passion for the name of Mary."

Cool as are the summer days, the winter supplies the good people of this region with but little frozen water. This season nearly all has come from Boston, whence the great ice-king of the house of Tudor dispenses his refreshing luxury all over the world.

But, as usual, this place derives something more than comforts from her sister cities. Your metropolitan urchin, who sees in the burning of a shed or stable his handiwork, has emulators in these remote rural districts. Here, however, the ambition of the incendiary has a freer scope, and those who, to use an old saying, are least likely to "set the river on fire," apply the torch with more success to the mountain. Sublime to all but the indignant proprietor is the view, by night, of a forest in flames, and long afterwards the course of the destroyer is marked not only by the tall charred stumps—

"Grim sentries o'er the waste,

but by long tracts of neighboring forest monarchs to whom the fiery ordeal has given their autumn robes o state, scarlet, purple, and the sere and yellow leaf.

Here we are very near the Pennsylvania line. York County, that first resort of "fugitives held to labor or service" by the laws of this State, is but a few miles distant. Remarkable escapes and recaptures have been made hereabouts, and wonderful are the traditions based upon them. Strange stories are told of desperate men braving the many forest dangers, living for days upon the scant woodland mosses, and fighting for their liberty with an almost Spartan courage.

Through the "Narrows," a magnificent cleft in the lofty barrier behind this town, flow the shallow waters of Wells' Creek. There is just room enough beside it for the railway to the coal district, and winding along under enormous masses of over-hanging rock, the train climbs a very, very steep grade beside a precipice wall nearly nine hundred feet high. So greatly inclined is the plane, that on the return trip the passenger car, without a locomotive, follows the others, overtakes them, and by a skillful use of the brakes, the junction of the two moving bodies is effected without perceptible concussion.

A ride of ten miles brings us to the busy village at the foot of Mount Savage, where the Iron Works shapen the rough-hewn ore for which this district is so famous. The scene within—the *tout ensemble* of glowing fire, dingy workmen, and unmusical noises, was likened, by a fair fellow-visitor, to the Pit of Acheron, in the presence of the presiding Pluto, who albeit begrimed, had been an excellent cicerone.

The present Tariff, whatever may be its excellence, does not appear to be the best thing for the iron interest. Even these works, the property of a substantial company, managed by a gentleman of well-known enterprise and energy, and possessing every facility for transportation, have of late been comparatively inactive. The railway extends throughout the mining region, passing Frostburg and Tonaconing, and meeting at Piedmont that of the Baltimore and Ohio Company. From Mount Savage, a drive of four miles carries us past several of the best coal mines, of which there are about thirty in the district. They have few if any "shafts," and in general are but galleries or tunnels piercing the hillside, and connected with the main railroad by narrow branch lines running down the steepest declivities. Those who may wish to "march into the bowels of the land" can easily follow some obliging miner, and with the aid of a candle fastened to the hat with a lump of clay, can see, to their eyes' content, what Dr. LIVINGSTONE's men called "stones that burn," and darkness not less sombre.

Frostburg on its lofty eyry is a village peopled by laboring men and blessed with an atmosphere both rarified and cool. Its name may be derived from the immortal "Jack," but is more probably owing to several families of his namesakes, who have long made it their home. Close by is a house which was the Summer dwelling of Lord NAPIER and family two years ago. That eloquent diplomatist afforded by this selection an example of good sense which other participants in the Summer hegira would do well to imitate. From this elevation, fifteen hundred feet above the sea, one can look over many miles of remarkable landscape, narrow valleys, glittering streams and deep, precipitous ravines. On every side the horizon is bounded by the rugged, giant Alleghanies, rather monotonous, perhaps, but grand in the highest. Amid these "forests primeval" the deer and wild turkey linger still; the drumming of the ruffed grouse is one of the familiar woodland sounds; over many of these good trout brooks the silken fly has never fluttered, and in the adjacent marshy ground and willow copses the woodcock finds shelter and the sportsmen amusement.

Desert for a season, fellow "Viator," the Ocean House and Congress Hall; leave the Lancers to the incorrigible devotees of exercise by gas-light; gun or rod in hand, trip your light fantastic over these primitive high lands, and you, who may have before sought in vain amid the unavoidable routine of fashion to lead a rational existence, will not spend your Summer holiday in a fruitless chase of that watering-place will-o'-the-wisp. *Au revoir.*

Methodism and Slavery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 12th of last month you copied from the Leeds *Mercury*, England, an "Appeal from *two hundred and thirty-eight Methodist Ministers*" in this country, to their brethren in England, upon the subject of Slavery. This appeal alleged, among other things, that there are now in the Methodist Episcopal Church, proper, "hundreds and thousands of slaveholders trustees, stewards, leaders, and local preachers; and even traveling preachers have become slaveholders in several instances, and are so still."

Not long afterward an article appeared in your columns characterizing this statement as "misleading," and proposing its "correction." As the author and one of the signers of that appeal, a few words from me in vindication of its averments, may not be out of place.

The only counter-evidence furnished by your correspondent is, that "in the City of Baltimore, with a membership of over 12,000, there are not ten members of the Church who are slaveholders!" Now this may be true, for aught I know, (though I doubt it,) but it is no refutation whatever of the general fact stated in the Appeal. The Methodist Episcopal Church extends over 200,000 square miles of slave territory—in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas; and if there was not a slave or a slaveholder in Baltimore, there might be, as we believe there are, 10,000 slaveholders, Methodists, in other parts of our slave territory.

Dr. J. T. COOPER, of the Philadelphia Conference, now preaching in slave territory, tells us in the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, that a rule excluding slaveholders from the Methodist Episcopal Church, would exclude "thousands" of border Methodists. The Rev. J. D. LONG and the Rev. J. M. MCCARTER, members of the Philadelphia Conference, who have spent years in the midst of slavery, both estimate the number of slaveholders in our Church by thousands, in their recent publications; and their Conference has never disputed or "corrected" them. When before the British Wesleyan Conference in 1857, Dr. J. MCCLINTOCK, of this City, admitted, even when laboring to minify our slaveholding as much as possible, that there were among our members on the border, "perhaps 1,000 slaveholders;" and Dr. ABEL STEVENS, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, has recently admitted, following Dr. BAIRD, of the Pittsburgh *Advocate*, that "there may be in our Church, on this long line of border from ocean to ocean, only about *five thousand slaveholders*. And both these latter gentlemen seek to estimate the number as low as possible. Indeed, in view of this small amount of slaveholding, Dr. STEVENS exclaims: "If this is our actual connection with Slavery, since the separation of the South, what can be the meaning of this universal racket?" According to this "bright and shining light" in our Israel, 5,000 slaveholders in the M. E. Church, holding at least 50,000 human beings in bondage, are not worth talking about!

But I submit that with such concessions before the public, by men set for the defence of Methodist slaveholding, it is rather too late in the day for any one to characterize the averments of the appeal as "misleading."

We have irrefragable proof, as invincible as figures and logic, that there cannot be less than 10,000 slaveholders now in the Methodist Episcopal Church in our slave territory, holding some 100,000 slaves; and also that a large portion of our Church officers in that region—class leaders, stewards, trustees, exhorters and local preachers—are slaveholders. And we have personal knowledge of at least seven regular traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conferences, who are slaveholders, owning from one to twenty slaves; and if their names are wanted I am ready to furnish them.

But your correspondent says, "nine-tenths of all our people who are involved in the "curse and shame" of Slavery, are so from necessity, and but from motives of humanity, would free their slaves tomorrow." This is a new issue, in no way contradictory of the appeal, but a threadbare apology for slaveholders, and I have no confidence in it. If this is the case, why do these Border Methodists chase their slaves with bloodhounds and rifles when they run away? Is all this from "motives of humanity?" One of these Methodists—a "Br. GORSUCH"—was shot in Pennsylvania a few years since, while trying to recapture a fugitive. "Motives of humanity!"

I think, Messrs. Editors, that your correspondent will have to try again, before he convinces the public of the validity, either of his "correction," or of his obsolete apologies. H. MATTISON.

Author of the Appeal.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 9.

The Monument to the Signers of the "Declaration."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A Committee for the erection of a National monument in Philadelphia have, by advertisement, called upon the artists and architects of the country to contribute designs for the work; or, what is more arduous, to lick into shape the absurdities of the Committee for a great national architectural raffle. All contributions are to be absolute, the artist abandoning the child of his brain to the Committee, who are thenceforth to have full authority to mutilate, mangle and mingle till the witch-broth shall suit their refined tastes. None of the competitors are to receive compensation, except the two who shall be selected as the best by the Committee, whose judgment, taste and integrity are only evidenced by their advertisement. The successful competitors are to receive "premiums" (!) amounting together to one-third of one per cent. upon the cost of the work, or about one-eighth as much as the services of each competitor would be entitled to if he were employed in a legitimate and ordinary manner, without risk or loss. Are the Committee joking, or do they believe the architects of the United States to be a set of imbeciles? Perhaps they expect men, for the sake of getting employment, to sacrifice their time and talents, and to submit to such indignities. Some may do so, but are they likely to be such artists as would do credit to a national work? It is such total ignorance, or disregard of propriety as this, that causes the erection of structures, the completion of which can only be effected by announcing the abandonment of the plan. CHUZZLEWIT.

Mr. Hughes in the Republican Convention.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 9, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial this morning in reference to the Republican State ticket, you class CHARLES HUGHES as "formerly a Whig." This is a mistake. Mr. H. was a Democrat up to 1848, when he espoused the cause of Mr. VAN BUREN. When the Hunker and Free Soil differences were adjusted, he was nominated and elected by the Democrats of the Fifteenth Congress District, and filled the Congressional office for that District during the first two years of Mr. PIERCE's administration. He was again nominated (this time by the Softs) in 1854, but was badly beaten by Gen. OGDEN CLARK, the Hard candidate, who came within a few hundred votes of an election over Mr. DODD, Republican. Mr. HUGHES is the son of our favorite New-York actress, Mrs. HUGHES, for so many years connected with Burton's Theatre.

Sporting News.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH—THE ALL ENGLAND ON THEIR WAY TO AMERICA.

Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, for the present week, states that "there is no longer any doubt about the visit of the crack cricket players of England to Canada and the United States. They are already on their way, and may be expected to arrive at Montreal within a week. Six men have been selected from a Club known as the "All England," and six from another called the "United All England," and the twelve thus chosen may certainly be considered the very finest proficients of the game to be found in the world, having no rivals even in their own country with the exception of one or two gentlemen amateurs, such as Mr. V. E. WALKER and Mr. F. MILLER. The names of the twelve are George Parr, Caffyn, Lockyer, Grundy, Wisden, John Lillywhite, Julius Cæsar, Jackson, Carpenter, Diver, Daft and Hayward. Of PARR it is almost unnecessary to speak. He is as famous here, amongst all lovers of cricket, as he is at home. As a scientific and reliable bat, he, perhaps, never had his equal. This season he has come out in an unusually brilliant manner; his saving his native county (Nottingham) out of the fire—in the late match between Surrey and Nottingham—being alone more than glory enough for any one man. Next to him we must rank LOCKYER, who did the same thing for his native county. (Surrey,) in a match between Surrey and the North of England. LOCKYER, though, is not only a splendid bat; he takes rank as the greatest of all wicket-keepers, a reputation, the attainment of which, only those who have stood the shock of modern bowling can properly appreciate. GRUNDY is another magnificent bat, making his sixties and nineties and considerably over the hundreds oftener than we can spare time to exactly find out. He is also celebrated as a fielder. As bat and fielder, JOHN LILLYWHITE also has an enviable reputation. He is said to pick up those skimming, jumping balls, that *ricochet* along the turf, as PAIXNAN sueds do on the water, with marvelous skill and dexterity. Little WISDEN has gained so equilateral or triangular sort of position, as bowler, in the field and at the wicket, that we scarcely know in which capacity he will be likely to gain most applause. He is, perhaps, the most useful cricketer in England. JULIUS CÆSAR, DIVER DAFT and HAYWARD are all well up to the same average of excellence, though possibly not quite so much to be depended on for invariable good play as those we have particularly mentioned. Last, but not least, comes JACKSON, the new bowler, who has been lately making so great a sensation. His shooters are, so say the English papers, the most terrific, teasing, trying sort of artillery that ever were propelled by human power. We anxiously await the result of his experiments with them upon the nerve and judgment of our players here. We have heard it said, nevertheless, that our men fear the cannon ball style less than they do "slows," and that they are very glad MUDIE and Mr. WALKER are not coming over. It is feared that in bowling, the American weakness will principally, if not fatally, be. We hope, if such should turn out to be the case, that they will learn something from their visitors, so that increase of knowledge may compensate them for the unpleasantness of defeat. But we don't think, if they will only practice what they know to be fair, square delivery of the ball, that they need have any unnecessary fear concerning their laurels. To conclude, there is one thing we would hope in connection with this international event; which is, that enough money will be raised to enable the managers of the affair to suitably reward extraordinary fine play, by whomever made. GEORGE PARR got between $80 and $90 when he pulled the Nottingham County through."

The St. George's Club, of this City, are making extensive preparations for the reception of "all England," and for the accommodation of the public when the game shall be played on their inclosed grounds at Hoboken, which it is now intended shall take place on the 27th and following days. Mr. STEVENS has already expended $1,400 in improving the grounds, and other gentlemen, it is confidently expected, will subscribe liberally in order to make the arrangements by the St. George's Club in every way as satisfactory as possible.

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.

The English papers bring us full reports of the York August meeting, and the list of entries for the Aintree trots. At the York race, for the Lattery plate of twenty-five sovereigns, Mr. TEN BROECK'S *Dove* came in second. The following is the recapitulation:

Mr. C. Reynard's *Basilisk*, 3 yrs, (£30,) 7st., (Little) 1
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's *Dove*, 3 years, (£30,) 6st. 11 lbs., (Custance) 2
Mr. Jackson's *Caliph*, aged, (£30,) 8st. 5 lbs., (J. Osborne) 3
Mr. T. Dawson's *Sir Joseph*, 3 years, (£30,) 6st. 11 lbs., (Bullock) 4

A fine race, won by a short head; a length and a half between the second and third.

The following entries of American horses had been made for the Aintree races of August 25:

"Mr. WILDING'S *Jacot*, Mr. AUMES' *Dreadnought*, Mr. LEE'S *Ranger*, Mr. HARLAN'S *Jack Rossiter*, and Mr. LAWTON'S *Big Sam*. The race is for the Sefton Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 100 added. for horses of all nations, the second to save stake, and the winner to pay 10 sovereigns towards expenses; heats, twice round and a distance; about three miles."

REGATTA ON CHARLES RIVER.

The Boston *Atlas* has the following report of the Charles River Regatta, which took place Sept. 5:

"The Regatta, incepted by the various yacht owners of the Charles River fleet, came off yesterday afternoon, over the famous Charles River Course. The race was six miles in length, from Brannen's Baths twice around the mile and a half stake, back to the starting point. The Judges were—AMOS F. Leonard, C. C. Sheafe, P. H. Colbert, S. P. May, and William Morris.

The following boats were entered:

Trotter, Capt. Bailey; *Ysabel*, Capt Hooper; *Addie*, Capt. Kroutor; *Minna*, Capt. Porter; *Wind Rover*, Capt. Wind; *New York*, Capt. Morse; *Jeannet*, Capt. Bisbee; *Flora Temple*, Capt. Boyer; *Foam*, Capt. Withington; *Sea Breeze*, Capt. Wentworth; *Flyaway*, Capt. Tallnik; *Essex*, Capt. John Braman; *Genii*, Capt. Hall; *Coquette*, Capt. Soule.

The following shows the actual time, an allowance of 45 seconds per foot being made in favor of the smaller yachts:

Name.	Start. h. m. s.	Return. h. m. s.	Actual Time. h. m. s.
Coquette	3 57 39	6 09 40	2 03 01
Sea Breeze	3 56 14	5 52 03	1 54 08
New-York	3 52 37	5 52 06	1 56 18
Ysabel	3 50 03	5 49 12	1 54 39
Fly Away	3 54 53	6 53 05	1 57 11
Trotter	3 48 03	5 52 24	2 04 21
Flora Temple	3 52 58	6 00 57	2 05 14
Foam	3 54 39	6 57 16	2 00 32
Addie	3 50 43	4 07 00	2 12 03
Essex	3 55 11	5 56 56	2 01 00
Minna	3 52 14	6 06 24	2 10 36
Genii	3 56 39	6 08 14	2 11 05
Wind Rover	3 52 34	6 02 36	2 05 28
Lancet	3 53 46	5 57 15	2 00 36

It will be seen that the sloop *Sea Breeze* won the first prize, the *Ysabel* the second, and the *New-York* the third.

ROWING MATCHES—FIVE MILES FOR $500.

The *Spirit of the Times* says a rowing match has been made up between the crew of the *George J. Brown* and the *Dan Bryant*, to row a race of five miles for $500 a side, to come off on Monday, the 12th inst., on the Harlem River. The *Dan Bryant* was victorious at the late Richmond County Club Regatta, at Staten Island, and the *Geo. J. Brown* carried off the first prize at the recent Empire City Club Regatta, on the Harlem River. On the latter occasion the *Dan Bryant* met with an accident which destroyed their chance of success, and the present match is the result of the disputed question of superiority between the two crews and their boats. It will prove a most exciting affair and cause intense interest among the admirers of aquatic sports. The two celebrated oarsmen, ANDY FAY and THOMAS DOBB, are also matched for $250 a side, to row a race of five miles. FAY won the choice of the course to be rowed, but he has not yet announced the locality. He is actively engaged in training for the match at THOMAS BURNS', Staten Island, while his opponent, DOBB, is also doing good work at MARK MAGUIRE'S, McComo's Dam, near this City.

ITEMS.

The "jumping" challenge of Mr. KNIGHT, of Belmont, Wis., is accepted by FRANK RUGGLES, of Madison, in the same State, who engages to match one WM. H. NOLAND against KNIGHT'S champion, WAT. JONES, and so far to out-run or out-jump him as to fob the $1,000 stake offered by KNIGHT. RUGGLES' card appears in this week's *Spirit of the Times*.

GEORGE WILKES' new sporting paper, which has occasioned some angry feeling and a litigation, appears this week, as a *fac simile* of *Porter's Spirit*, taking the title of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*. The editor states that he carries his old correspondents into his new enterprise with him. We clip the following items of sporting news from the first number:

The fact, which was established by the editor last week, that ROBERTS, the English billiard champion, after commissioning an officer of the steamer *Asia* to feel of PHELAN for a grand international contest, had virtually backed out, has excited a vast deal of regret among the lovers of the game of billiards in this country; and as Mr. PHELAN will now not play with any but the champions of France or England, it is much feared that no grand international contest will come off. It is possible the last manifesto of Mr. PHELAN may find Mr. ROBERTS in a better humor, and a match between New-York and Liverpool come off after all. If it does not, the lovers of the cue should bring the Western celebrities, TIEMAN and SEERRITER, together.

There is no longer any doubt about the visit of the crack cricket players of England to Canada and the United States. They are already on their way, and may be expected to arrive at Montreal within a week. Six men have been selected from a club known as the "All England," and six from another called the "United All England;" and the twelve thus chosen may certainly be considered the very finest proficients of the game to be found in the world; having no rivals even in their own country, with the exception of one or two gentlemen amateurs, such as Mr. V. E. WALKER and Mr. F. MILLER. The names of the twelve are George Parr, Caffyn, Lockyer, Grundy, Wisden, John Lillywhite, Julius Cæsar, Jackson, Carpenter, Diver, Daft and Hayward. Of PARR it is almost unnecessary to speak. He is as famous here, amongst all lovers of cricket, as he is at home. As a scientific and reliable bat, he, perhaps, never had his equal. This season he has come out in an unusually brilliant manner; his saving his native county (Nottingham) out of the fire—in the late match between Surrey and Nottingham—being alone more than glory enough for any one man. Next to him we must rank LOCKYER, who did the same thing for his native county (Surrey) in a match between Surrey and the North of England.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies.

PRACTICE.—FILING SECURITY NUNC PRO TUNC.

The Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad vs. *Allen Schenck.*—This was the argument on the return of the order to show cause why the proceedings of plaintiff should not be dismissed as irregular, on the ground that he had not filed the requisite bonds before commencing the suit, as provided by statute in regard to actions brought by foreign corporations.

The motion was supported by ex Judge Dean on the following grounds: That the plaintiff, at the time of the granting of the order of arrest, and at the time of the arrest of the defendant, had no standing in Court, and the order of arrest was for that reason void. That the contract made between the plaintiffs and defendant was illegal, because the plaintiff, a railroad corporation, in making it had entered into a banking operation, in violation of the restraining act, (1 Rev. Stat. 172,) and such a contract should not be enforced by the courts of this State. That the courts do not sit to "extricate rogues from their tolls," and, as decided by the Courts in frequent cases, "sound policy requires that they (rogues) should be left to the hazard of their own devices."

The counsel then contended that the defendant had not waived his right to make this motion, by appearing in the case, because at the time of his appearance he supposed the plaintiff was regularly in Court. They had a right to presume that the plaintiff was properly in Court, and as soon as they found he was not they made the motion to dismiss the complaint. A waiver of a right, like the ratification of an agent's act, must be with a full knowledge of all the facts.

Mr. Sherwood, counsel for plaintiffs, here read an affidavit, in which he stated that his course as to security in this case had been such as was usually accepted in similar cases now on file in the Clerk's office.

Ex-Judge Dean in reply urged that the defendant must be discharged, as there was no one to whom he could look for costs, if in the end the case on its merits should be decided in his favor; he would in that case have no redress. Besides, the bond of a foreign corporation was a necessary condition precedent, and without it such a corporation was not in court at all, and had no standing whatever. An order of arrest must date back from the time it was granted, and if the action upon which it was founded was not regularly pending, the order would not be sustained. The bond that had been given was that of a non resident plaintiff, and not such as required by the statute of a foreign corporation. The non-resident Bank would not answer in this case. Counsel then argued at length upon his point as to the contract between the parties. The plaintiff had contracted to keep the worthless bills of the Southern Bank in circulation for a specific time, and that was a banking operation, and a dark one at that. Besides the Railroad Company had no right to build their road by depreciated shinplasters. The statute had prohibited such a transaction by a corporation, and any suit founded upon such a transaction could not be sustained in our Courts. Counsel stated that the corporation and its officers had violated every commandment in this transaction, and that the entire performance, on their part, was like a man trying to hold himself up by his own breeches. With these remarks the argument for the motion was concluded amid much laughter.

Ex-Judge Edmonds then opposed the motion in an argument founded upon the following points: For a foreign corporation to commence an action in this State, it is not necessary, nor a condition precedent, that security for costs should be given. Should the bonds given be defective, the Court can, in furtherance of justice, allow, and should allow, its being amended, or a bond to be filed *nunc pro tunc*. All defendant could ask was to be secured against certain costs, were he ultimately to succeed on the merits of the case.

After stating these points, Judge Edmonds stated that the defence had not called upon them, by their notice of motion, to answer anything else but the question as to the validity or legality of the bond, but counsel had gone into everything else, and said nothing on that point.

The Court here stated that it would save much time and needless argument should he allow plaintiff to file a bond *nunc pro tunc*, upon payment of costs, which the Court accordingly directed. Plaintiffs were given five days in which to file the bond.

The question as to the legality or illegality of the contract was directed to be heard at General Term. The plaintiffs to take short notice, so that the whole case could be heard before the same branch of the Court, which meets on the 19th instant.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Frederick De Peyster vs. *George Bowman.*—This was an action to recover of the defendant, a member of the Bar, certain monies alleged to have been received by him on a judgment. The plaintiff sues as assignee of De Peyster & Whitmarsh. It appeared from the proceedings in the case that in 1843 De Peyster & Whitmarsh commenced a suit against the Sun Mutual Insurance Company for the sum of $6,000, retaining the defendant as their counsel. A judgment was obtained against the Company for the amount, which was subsequently reversed at General Term, and the case was afterwards tried, and the judgment reversed three several times—finally going to the Court of Appeals, where, in January last, (sixteen years after the commencement of the litigation,) plaintiff's judgment was affirmed, amounting now to about $18,000, or nearly three times the original sum. The plaintiff's counsel, who is the defendant in the present action, in the meantime had received about six thousand dollars in fees, and when the judgment was paid, handed over $10,000 to the plaintiffs in the present action, as assignee of the plaintiff in the former litigation, that being the original sum sued for, with compound interest, retaining the balance of $8,000 in his own possession.

The present suit was commenced in July last, and was then referred to Daniel Lord, who, after investigation, reported that the defendant was entitled to $3,897 93 of the funds in his hands.

Plaintiff now comes into Court to obtain an order compelling the defendant to show cause why he should not pay over to the plaintiff the residue of the sum in his hands, after deducting the amount reported to be rightfully his own by the Referee, alleging that as yet he has not paid over in accordance with the report.

The defendant set up that his bill, as rendered, for the years of labor he had rendered in the case, amounted to $1,560 more than the entire amount in his hands—and that he excepted to the Referee's report.

The Court, however, ordered that he pay over the full sum in accordance with the report, without prejudice to his right to commence a new suit against the representatives of his clients, for the balance of his fee as charged.

Owen and Vose for plaintiffs; A. Oakey Hall for defendant.

HABEAS CORPUS.

In the matter of the application of Mary Vereker.—This was a *habeas corpus* issued to Marie Joyce, commanding her to produce the body of Sally Corley, a girl of eleven years of age, who, it was alleged, was unlawfully detained in her custody. The petition sets forth that the petitioner has been authorized by the mother of the child to take it and provide for it until the mother should come on from Nebraska, where she is at present, and take it home.

It appears that the mother, (by a second marriage,) Mrs. Fair, came from England several years since, and left the little girl in question at home with her relatives; that recently she sent for the child, and upon its arrival in this City it was taken by Mrs. Joyce, who had a child sent over in the same ship, and who, upon going to the ship for her own, saw this child and fancied it. It is alleged that she has no other pretext for claiming the child of Mrs. Fair than stated above.

The writ is returnable to-day.

Before Justice Sutherland

LAW OF DIVORCE—WHAT IS CAUSE FOR SEPARATION.

Auld vs. *Auld.*—In this cause his Honor has rendered a decision, confirming the report of the Referee in favor of the defendant, and dismissing the plaintiff's complaint. He holds, according to the current of authority in this State, that to authorize a decree for separation of husband and wife for the cause of cruel and inhuman treatment on the part of the husband, the proof must show either actual bodily violence, or such conduct, acts or threats on the part of the husband as might render it unsafe for the wife to continue to cohabit with him; and the word unsafe, as used here, has reference to bodily personal injury or violence and physical health, as distinguished from mere mental suffering or wounded sensibilities.

Upon a full review of the testimony, which was conflicting, he approved the conclusion of the Referee, that in this case the plaintiff had not shown either cruel or inhuman treatment within this rule, or abandonment on the defendant's part, and, therefore, her complaint should be dismissed. As it appeared that she had no separate property or means of her own, she was not charged with costs.

William H. Anthon for the plaintiff; William R. Stafford for the defendant.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice Thompson.

THOMAS COLLYER IN COURT.

Albert E. Shaw vs. *Thomas Collyer.*—This was an action against the defendant, the famous shipbuilder, for a balance of pay for services rendered as "clerk or agent" between the first of November, 1853, and first of April, 1854, amounting to the sum of $212, with interest from April, 1854.

The defendant answered denying the claim of the plaintiff and all the allegations of the complaint, setting up that the plaintiff was in his employ collecting bills on a commission of 10 per cent., and that he had received his full commission on all bills collected; also that the plaintiff owed the defendant $114 borrowed money, which was put in as a set-off; and further that another suit is now pending in the United States Circuit Court for the same demand.

The plaintiff testified that he did not work for defendant on commission, and that he did not sue in the Circuit Court for the same demand.

Mr. Collyer contradicted the statements of the plaintiff in all particulars. Decision reserved.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

NOTICE.—Notes of issue for the General Term must be filed on or before the 19th inst. By order.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

At the opening of Court, yesterday, Judge RUSSELL took his seat on the bench, with a paper in his hand, full of interest to dogs—"Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, little dogs, and all"—"Pug, and Tyke, and cur of low degree." Henceforward and forever, as long as Judge RUSSELL shall be spared, the dogs may regard him as their "guide, philosopher and friend," and legal advocate into the bargain. He says that dogs are property, and he undoubtedly is right.

The cause of the Judge's charge was this. At a previous term of this Court, one Dennis Campbell was charged with grand larceny, in stealing a Newfoundland dog, valued at $50, from Jerolemus S. Underhill. Counsel for Campbell demurred to the indictment, on the ground that, by the English common law, and the law of this State, dogs were not recognized as property. The Judge said he would consider the question, and give his decision at a future time. He gave it yesterday, and decided that dogs are properly, and that the theft of them is larceny. The canine race will canonize him. Let him have no fear of hydrophobia. Campbell has to be tried for the theft of that Newfoundland, which will be produced in Court, and make his "bow" to the Judge.

Michael Smith and James Atley, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were remanded for sentence.

Mary Callahan, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt at that crime. She was remanded for sentence.

John J. Marx stole a horse, valued at $200, from Samuel Kimelstiel, of No. 413 Grand-street. Pleaded guilty, and remanded for sentence.

Joseph Leshet, Ernst Chaulet, *alias* Coley, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Anthony Witz, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to the charge. He stole from Frederic Rohrschneider, on the 7th June, $62 worth of jewelry, including a silver watch and chain. He was remanded.

William Fitzmaurice was tried for obtaining goods under false pretences, and acquitted.

Michael Sheehan pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny. Sent to the City Prison for sixty days.

Hermann Volbert was tried for petit larceny, and acquitted.

Edward Barnes was tried on a charge of grand larceny, and acquitted.

Explanatory Note from Dan Rice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some weeks since a paragraph headed, "A Female in Male Clothing" appeared in the TIMES, in which I was charged with having enticed a young girl away from her home in Somerset, Pa., and employed her (in male clothing) as an equestrian and tumbler for some years, &c., &c. Of course the girl went to the bad, and was finally picked up lying round loose in the very pious town of Chambersburgh, (Pa.,) where she was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. Now, if this fabrication had only appeared in the obscure, unknown sheet in which it is said to have originated, (and I should like very much to learn the name of that paper,) or in an infidel sheet like the ——, I should not have given the matter so much attention, but having been published in the TIMES, I consider it necessary to give the whole story an emphatic and definite contradiction.

Neither myself, nor any one connected with the "Great Show," have ever seen or heard of the female referred to until the publication above named was made. The whole story which she is alleged to have told is untrue. I have not been in Somerset, Penn., since 1842, when I lectured there on natural history, illustrating my discourses with the performances of the learned pig "Lord Byron." In my professional tours I am always accompanied by my family, and this fact alone is enough to show the absurdity of the statement.

Permit me to add that I will venture to assert that not one in twenty of the business men of this

in very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Sales have been made of 250 bbls. extra Canadian at $4 50@$6 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3 62½@$4 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling more freely at $3 75@$3 85, for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are quoted at $19 each.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have attracted much more attention, chiefly from speculators. Sales have been reported of 225 half pipes Cognac Brandy at $2 05@$2 50; 130 half pipes Rochelle Brandy at $1 30@$1 60; 75 pipes Gin at 60c.@70c.; 25 quarter casks and 50 eighths Madeira Wine at $1 25@$2 50; 50 quarter casks and 75 eighths Sherry do. at $1@$1 70; and 250 cases Claret at $2 10@$2 35.

FRUIT—Sales have been made to-day of 1,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 20@$2 30 ₱ box; and of other small lots of Fruit at essentially unchanged prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after to-day, and prices are firmer. Sales have been reported of 18,250 bushels, including fair new White Ohio to arrive, at a price which we are not at liberty to publish; fair new Red Michigan to arrive at $1 18; new Red State at $1 18; very inferior to strictly prime new White Kentucky at $1 30@$1 50; and fair new Red Kentucky at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is scarce and advancing. The demand, however, is moderate. Sales 14,300 bushels at 82½c. for good new mixed Western, and 80c. for inferior to White Southern, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are inactive and nominal. Rye continues quiet at 81c.@83c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,000 bushels. Oats are in limited demand, including Canada, at 38c.@41c.; Western, 36c.@40c.; State, 36c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been purchased to the extent of 4,000 bushels Old State at 56c., and 2,500 bushels good ordinary California at 58c. ₱ bushel.

RYE—Sales to-day, 800 bales North River, at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quiet, sales having been reported of only small lots of American, dressed and undressed, at former prices; also, 500 tons Jute, at Boston, at $80 ₱ ton, usual terms.

HIDES—The receipts have been heavy this week' amounting to about 60,000 of all kinds. Importers having conceded about ½c. ₱ lb. transactions have been large in Buenos Ayres Hides. The principal sales have been 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 27c. 6 months; 15,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 26½c., 6 months; 1,000 Buenos Ayres, 26¼c., 7 months; 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 26¼c., 8 months; 2,300 Rio Grande, 26c., 6 months; 1,000 Matamoras, 24c., 6 months.

HONEY—Sales have been made of 5 tcs. and 50 bbls Cuba, in bond for export, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been quiet at previous quotations.

IRON—Sales have been made of 175 tons Scotch Pig at $23@$23 50, chiefly at $23 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been in slack demand, at languid prices.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been quite active, and the sales have exceeded the receipts. Prices have not varied. The week's movements have been as follows:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
	SOLE.	
Receipts, sides	68,300	8,000
Sales, sides	85,600	9,600
Stock at the close, sides	197,600	10,400

MOLASSES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 200 hhds. Porto Rico, at 35c.; 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 24c.; and by auction, 50 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 19c. @21½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing really new has occurred in Tar, or in Crude Turpentine. We have heard of sales of 650 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, chiefly at 45½c.@46c. ₱ gallon. Resin has been very moderately inquired for, including Common, at $1 50@$1 51; No. 2 at $1 62½@$1 87½ ₱ 310 lbs.; and very low No. 1 to very choice White and Pale, at $2@$5 25 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails to-day, for Crude Whale, chiefly at 45c.@48c.; Crude Sperm, at $1 25; and Linseed at 57½c.@59c. ₱ gallon. Other descriptions are essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at uniform quotations. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,040 bbls., in lots, at $14 87@$15 for Mess, and $10 25 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, including Hams at 8¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is in fair request and is firm. Sales to-day 500 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has not varied much. Sales 215 bbls., in lots, at $7 50@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$11 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $6 50@$7 for Country Mess, and $5 25@$5 87 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 17c.@21c. for State; 12½c.@16½c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at from 6c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day, of 130 tcs., in lots, at $3 12½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been in moderate request at steady rates.

SPICES—Have been quiet. Quotations are somewhat nominal.

SUGARS—Have been less active to-day, sales having been confined to 376 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 5c. @6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 15,000 lbs. prime at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in somewhat better request, privately, and prices have been sustained.

TIN—The inquiry has been limited; prices have not varied materially.

TOBACCO—Has been in good demand, but not at very satisfactory prices. Sales have been made, since Tuesday last, of 38 hhds. Kentucky, at 6½c.@9½c.; 417 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c.@23c.; 42 cases Florida, at 10c.@15c.; and 273 bales Havana, at 24c.@50c., ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in lively request at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 400 bbls. at 27c. ₱ gal.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 150 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ₱ lb; 1,250 bbls. Resin, chiefly at 2s.; 10 hhds. Tobacco, at 25s.; 20 tons Oil, at 22s.6d.; and 500 bxs Cheese, by steamer, at 37s.6d. For London, 300 tons Oilcake at 20c. For Hamburg, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Crude Turpentine at 2s.6d. For Aspinwall, a vessel, (500 tons) with Coal, at $5 ₱ ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SUNBURN, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, MORPHEW TAN.
JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or legs; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 305 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, and at Mrs. Hayes', Brooklyn.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Bending Works at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent felloes of superior quality always on hand.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS OWING MONEY TO PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES will please pay it at the office of that paper No. 26 Ann-st, New-York. No person is authorized to collect outside.
SEPT. 9, 1859. A. C. DAYTON.

FEET, FEET.—$2 50 WILL GET A PAIR OF lasts made the form of your feet, and save you hundreds of dollars, besides the ease and comfort which you will obtain with a good understanding. Call on E. KENNEDY, No. 8 Ferry-st.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—I HAVE to offer, Osborn's pure juice Port Wine, fine old Bourbon Whisky, pure Cognac Brandies of the vintages of 1810, 1836, 1845, by the bottle or gallon. G. E. MENDUM, Wine Vaults, cor. Broadway and Cedar-st.

JUST OPENED—ANOTHER CASE OF PARIS made traveling and shipping bags, furnished toilet bags, &c. JOHN CATINACH, trunk manufacturer and importer, No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st., and No. 86 Broadway, corner of Canal st.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S SHOWcase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY—No. 366 South and No. 284 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD, from the best of yellow pine, at $2 50 per load.

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STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
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Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

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Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.,
New-York.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PERSONAL.

HARMONIUM CLUB.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The members of the above Club are requested to meet at "OUR OFFICE," Laight st., near Canal, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 14th inst., at the usual hour of meeting. By order of the Secretary.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER?—She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SPORTING.

GRAND CRICKET-MATCH BETWEEN eleven selected players of all England and twenty-two of the United States, will be played on the St. George's Cricket ground, Hoboken, on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, 1859, and following days.

MACHINERY.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $6 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 128 Broadway, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REV. P. McMENAMY, D. D., AND several members of the Old True Catholic Apostolic Church, of various nations and denominations, will direct special attention to the unchristian character of the contritions or strictions, the confessions and satisfactions of the new sect called Roman Catholic, in Spring-st Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE New-York City Sunday School Society of the M. E. Church will be held in the Greene-st. M. E Church on MONDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Judge ROSSITER, the Rev. JAMES LONGKING, W. W. CORNELL, Esq., and others. Sabbath school laborers are invited to be present. By order. W. K. PEYTON, Chairman Com. Arr.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF WILLIAM AND FULTON STREETS.—Divine service every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., 4 P. M., and a Prayer meeting in the evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Friday evening Prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.)—The Rev. MOSES BALLOU, pastor, will preach in this Church TO MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the MORNING—*Religious Training of Children.* For the EVENING—*Evidences of the Authenticity of the New Testament.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, and others willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st, near the 5th-av. Services with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and by signs at 3½ P. M. The Rt. Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, Rector of Zion Church, will preach TO MORROW EVENING.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rev. H. G. WESTON (late of Peoria, Ill.) will preach as above. TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., (of Albany,) will preach in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Strangers in the City and citizens generally, are invited to attend.

THE NEW-YORK CITY MISSION SOCIETY, formerly worshiping in 24th-st, near 6th av., have removed to the neat and commodious edifice in 24th-st., near 9th av., formerly occupied by the 30th-st. Church. Opening services TO-MORROW. Dr. PORTER will preach at 10½ A. M.; W. H. FERRIS at 3 P. M., and Dr SPENCELAND, evening. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M., and 1½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. The Right Rev. Bishop SCOTT, of Oregon, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING. the Rev. JAS. A. M. LA TOURETTE, of Cincinnati, TO MORROW AFTERNOON, and the Rector of the Church of the Transfiguration TO-MORROW EVENING. Services commence at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY—HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 BROADWAY.—The Morning Service, at 10½ A. M., is for free and general conference and inquiry. Subject—*The Sunday Question.* At 7½ P. M. a discourse will be given by the Rev. GEORGE F. NOYES, on *The Carnal and the Spiritual.* Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN E. SEARLES; at 3 P. M. by the Rev. HENRY HATFIELD; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER, foot of Laight-st., North River.—Preaching TO MORROW by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, minister in charge. Subject in the MORNING, *The Father of Lies* In the AFTERNOON, *The Queen of Sheba* Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. JANES; services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All invited to attend; seats free. Union Prayer Meeting daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SUMMERFIELD M. E. CHURCH—CORNER Washington and Greene avs., Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. CROOKS will, by special request of the young men of his church, repeat his sermon on *Music*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are invited to attend.

DE KALB-AVENUE M. E CHURCH, ON SABBATH, Sept. 11, there will be a general lovefeast and family gathering, to be continued through the day. Services will commence at 10½, 2½ and 7½ o'clock. Our brethren and friends in New-York and Brooklyn are earnestly invited to attend.

THE REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR of the Carlton-av. M. E Church, Brooklyn, will preach next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. EVENING sermon to young men and women. Subject—*The Moral Influence of the Opera.* Seats free, and the public are invited to attend

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts. Preaching on SABBATH, Sept. 11, by the Pastor, the Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and at 3½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON The public are cordially invited.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, at Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. MORNING subject—*New-York Idolatry.* EVENING—*The Second Death.* Seats free. Let the sinner come and hear, that he may live forever.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., at 4 and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

THE PARK TABERNACLE, BROOKLYN, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park-avs., is opened for public worship every Sabbath. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) Sept. 11, by Rev E. S. FAIRCHILD, from Andover, Mass. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. All are invited to attend.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. J. C. McC. HOLMES will officiate at the Communion Service at 10½, and preach at 4 o'clock, TO-MORROW. Sabbath School meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

PROPHETIC EXPOSITION.—SAMUEL S. SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach the word of prophecy in reference to the impending crisis of the world, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CHURCH REOPENING.—THE BEDFORD-ST. Baptist Church, which has been closed for repairs, will be reopened on SUNDAY next, when the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. DOWLING, who has returned to the City, will preach MORNING and EVENING.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BROOKLYN.—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, corner of Hoyt-st., and Fulton av., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Sept. 11. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ABINGDON SQUARE UNION CHURCH.—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening, *Lydia*, being the last in the course of female Scripture characters.

GREENE-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Greene and Clermont avs., Brooklyn.—The Rev. Dr. A. B. VAN ZANDT will preach in the chapel of this church TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ in the morning and at 4 in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—The Rev. U. T. TRACY, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Ascension, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. All the seats are free.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts.—The pastor, W. S. HALL, is at home, but his pulpit will be supplied next SABBATH, in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. SPITZER, and at 7½ P. M., by the Rev. Mr. PORTER.

THE SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts. The Pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH will preach, Providence permitting, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Hebrew Origin of the Anglo Saxon Race.* Seats free. Bible class at 2 P. M.

THE REV. MOSES D. HOGE, D. D., OF Richmond, Virginia, will (D. V.) preach in Grace-street Church, (one block east of Broadway) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Dr. THOMSON, the pastor of the Church, will officiate in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of 4th-av. and 22d st. The Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. A. C. FOSS will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY, CORNER of Broadway and 32d-st.; the Rev O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Subject TO-MORROW—*Hold fast that which is Good.* On the SUNDAY following, EVENING services will be resumed.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st. Preaching by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. MORNING subject—*The Death of Christ.* Communion at 3 P. M. Baptism at Hoboken at 7½ A. M.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Brooklyn, will be open for worship next SABBATH, 11th inst. Service at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. The Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK is expected to officiate. The Sabbath School will be open at 9 o'clock A. M.

MRS. STATES, TRANCE MEDIUM, WILL speak at Hope Chapel, on TUESDAY EVENING next, Sept 13, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Origin and Philosophy of Spiritualism.* Admission 10 cents.

THE REV. T. STARR KING—(OF BOSTON)—will preach in Dr. Chapin's Church, on Broadway, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

THE REV. FRANK REMINGTON, PASTOR of the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½.

DR. ARMITAGE BEING ABSENT FROM the City, the Rev. WM. H WYCKOFF, L. L. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st. Seats free.

THE REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL preach, as usual, in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

THE REV. WM. HENRY MILBURN WILL preach TO-MORROW, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Clinton st., corner of Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

CITY PARK MISSION CHURCH, CONCORD-st., near Gold-st., Brooklyn.—Divine worship as usual TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., 3½, and 7½ P. M. The Rev. LYMAN WHITING will conduct each of the services.

THE MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be reopened for public worship NEXT SABBATH, the 11th inst. Services will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ P. M.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Dr. J. S. MITCHELL, and 7½ P. M. by the pastor Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—JUDGE J. W. EDMONDS IS engaged to speak at Dodworth Hall on SUNDAY, Sept. 11; MORNING, 10½, and EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. SAMUEL KNAPP WILL preach in the Bethesda Baptist Church, on 22d-st., near 3d-av., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 11th.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended, trustworthy girl, to do the general housework of a private family, or cook; is a girl of neat appearance, capable in her kitchen; washes and irons the very best; will study to be obedient to her employer's wishes, and make her situation permanent. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT woman a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; can make good plain pastry; has lived in the best of places both in City and country; a steady home is more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant from its birth; can cut and make children's dresses; is willing to make herself useful. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 44 Essex-st., near Grand, first floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY HONEST girl, a situation as cook washer and ironer, in a small, private family in this City; she can give good City reference, and may be seen, for two days, at No. 589 1st-av., first floor, between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Lived five years in one family. Also, by one as nurse and seamstress Good reference given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do chamberwork and light washing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as assistant cook; is a good baker; has the best of reference from her last situation; can be seen for two days at No 40 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its brauches; has good City reference. Apply No. 13 West 10th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A CLEAN, HEALTHY WOMAN with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 608½ 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook. Good City reference given. Apply at 63 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., 2d floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a single Protestant man of first class abilities; would take entire charge of a gentleman's country-seat; is very efficient in the laying-out of new grounds, raising all kinds of vegetables, fruit and flower departments, greenhouse, graperies, hot or cold; has filled some of the best situations in Scotland; has been 9 years in this country. Address G. R., Sing Sing Post-office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily or elsewhere, by a young man, 19 years of age; he wishes to attend school during the day, and would make himself generally useful in the early and late part of the day, in taking care of horses, waiting, or doing any kind of work desired, and receive as compensation for his services, board and lodging. Address MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience both in the old and in this country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Any gentleman desirous will address L. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-EDUCated young man, of good address, as salesman in a music or jewelry establishment; would act as assistant book-keeper if required. Plays the piano-forte and organ. He has the best of recommendations from his late employers; salary not so much an object as a good situation. Address H. P. G., No. 119 East 19th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT ANY incumbrance, a situation as coachman and gardener; he understands the care and treatment of horses, and is a good steady driver; has the best of City reference. No objections to the country. Address R. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant gardener, has had three years' experience in the flower and grape culture; he now wishes to get into a large establishment, private or public; can produce unexceptionable character. Address J. H. H., No. 103 John-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, a Scotchman; is a competent man; is well acquainted with grape-growing. Can give the best of references. Address A. G., or apply at SMITH'S seedstore, No. 61 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a single man, who well understands his business; has had long experience as coachman and gardener; can give the best of references. Address M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN'S situation, by a single man, who can come well recommended; lived in his last place five years; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. B., at Seedstore No. 9 John st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH EIGHT years' reference, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses; is an excellent driver and groom; is also a good plain gardener; will make himself useful. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, English, 25 years of age, of good character, who can read and write, desires some employment in a store, &c. He is active and of an obliging disposition. Address STEPHEN, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man in a private family; one who has lived with a family for 10 years, and can give the best of references. Address B, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN AGED 27, who has had several years' experience as double-entry book keeper, desires immediate employment; has also ample experience as cashier and salesman. Satisfactory references furnished. Address N. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE DEsires a situation as student and clerk in a law office, where he can earn a small compensation; has studied law during the past year, and is of active and industrious habits; City reference if required. Address G. P., Fort Office, Station A.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN TO GO ABOUT 20 miles in the country, in a private family, directly on railroad route, who understands the care of young children and the duties of chambermaid; wages $7; good references required. Also, one girl, about 16, to take care of children and wait at table. Apply at No. 742d-av., corner 4th-st., immediately.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED—TO go to Petersburg Va., a first-class salesman, none need apply but those who can bring the best references for honesty and capacity. Address, for three days, Box No. 2,524 City Post Office.

CANVASSER WANTED—TO COLLECT ADvertisements for a first-class weekly paper, having a circulation of over 20,000. Liberal inducements will be offered to a competent man of good address. Apply at No. 143 Fulton-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESWOMAN FOR THE flower department, who understands branching or making up bouquets with taste. Apply at F. W. SIMSON'S, No. 356 Canal st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, about 18 years of age, as assistant salesman in a hat store. Address, stating salary, H., Box No. 108, Savannah, Ga.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN, of good address and active habits, by an incorporated Company about starting. A liberal salary will be paid. Address S. R. R., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FOREMAN WANTED—IN A BOYS' CLOTHING Warehouse. One who thoroughly understands cutting patterns and getting up boys' and children's clothing may apply immediately at No. 90 Chambers st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO IN THE country. 25 miles by railroad from the City, to cook, wash and iron. Apply at the *Times* Office.

GIRLS WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DIStance in the country, to work in a factory. Apply to WELLS & PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUGUST 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the postive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fire-proof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing-rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties, and single gentlemen.

An Exchange, containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment, has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Pointe-lear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by

Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

PARAN STEVENS,
A. B. DARLING,
EIRAM HITCHCOCK.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE—SOUTH ORANGE—OPEN through the months of September and October. Board reasonable. Only one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, near depôt. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., 8:30, 10:30 A. M., 3:30, 5:10, 6:40 P. M.
CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING—A FEW PERSONS, MARRIED OR single, or two small families, can find excellent accommodation with board with a private family having a first-class brown-stone house very pleasantly located. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 208 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 21st-st., near 6th-av., would let to a gentleman and wife, without children, one large well-furnished room on second floor, which has gas, hot and cold water, &c. Terms, $14 to $16 per week. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

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BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT rooms may be had with a private family in Brooklyn, convenient to all the ferries, and on reasonable terms. Address W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, on the second floor. House with all the modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasantly furnished rooms and good board. Apply at No. 161 Lawrence-street, within a few doors of Fulton-av. cars. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR GENTLEMEN, at No. 192 Washington st., in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, eight minutes from Fulton Ferry and with the comforts of a home, fine rooms and an agreeable family. Substantial breakfast and tea. References exchanged.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Nine Points of the Law—House and Home.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Geraldine.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Schoolmaster—Asphodel—Tight Rope Evolutions.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Champion of Freedom—Italian Brigands—The Black Knight.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Silver Knife—Ben the Boatswain—Frisky Cobbler.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Rosina Meadows—Acrobatism.

PALACE GARDEN—Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

MOZART HALL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 585 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office today, Sept. 10, at 2½ P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* arrived at Boston at 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday, and her mails, forwarded in the afternoon train over the New Haven Railroad, reached this City at midnight. We are thus placed in possession of details of the news, a telegraphic abstract of which we published in yesterday morning's Times. There is no news of special importance additional to that embodied in our dispatch from Sackville.

The Canadian screw-steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool, on the 31st ult., with four days later European advices, is now about due at Quebec. She had not passed Further Point at 10 o'clock last night.

Senator Gwin, of California, has published a long statement addressed to the people of California in reply to Senator Broderick's charges that he (Gwin) sold out the Federal patronage to insure his own election. Mr. Gwin not only denies these charges in every particular, but accuses Broderick of falsehood, deceit and hypocrisy. The statement is published in full in the San Francisco papers, and has created considerable excitement. It appears to be generally admitted that Mr. Gwin has vindicated his reputation.

An aerial ship, called the *City of New-York*, intended for a trans-Atlantic voyage, has been in the course of construction for some months past in the vicinity of New-York, and is now so nearly completed that she will be ready to undertake the trip in October. The aeronaut who has charge of the enterprise is Mr. Lowe, of New-Hampshire, who has made several successful ascensions. The dimensions of the air-ship are greater than those of any balloon previously built. The capacity of the gas-receiver is 725,000 cubic feet; the aggregate height of the balloon, from the valve to the bottom of the boat, is upwards of 300 feet; the diameter, 130 feet. Mr. Lowe proposes to go directly from New-York to London in 48 to 64 hours.

The three days encampment of the Massachusetts Militia at Concord broke up yesterday, after a grand review by Gov. Banks, accompanied by Major-General Wool and the members of the Massachusetts Legislature. The whole affair is considered as a great success.

H. P. Leslie, the man who succeeded in deluding fifteen young ladies into an acceptance of a false offer of employment as teachers in Southern families, was on Thursday evening brought from Washington by Officer Schlemm, under a requisition from Gov. Packer, and placed in a cell in the Central Station-house in Philadelphia. Many papers were found in his possession, evidencing numerous "confidence" speculations in which he was engaged, and also the applications of the young ladies, upon the charge of swindling whom he was arraigned before the Court yesterday, a true bill having been found against him by the Grand Jury. He alleges that he was instigated to this fraud by a man with whom he recently occupied a room in a boarding-house on South Tenth-street. This man is a New-Yorker, and he states that he will divulge the connection held between them. He says that the money extorted from the deluded misses was obtained from him by his coöperator by misrepresentation.

At the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Police, yesterday, the resignations of two policemen were accepted. One was dismissed for unofficerlike behavior, and two were cashiered for attempting to extort black mail from persons under arrest. One member—Joseph Gaillard—was reinstated, and eight members of the old force were reappointed. The attempt to elect a captain was unsuccessful.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, Judge Russell delivered a decision in the case of Campbell *vs.* Underhill, on the question whether dogs are property. The Judge decided that the canine race may be property, that they are entitled to protection, and that if they are stolen from their owners the thieves may be prosecuted and punished. A very proper decision.

In the case of the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company *vs.* Schenck, argument was continued yesterday on the defendant's motion to dismiss the proceedings. Mr. Justice Davies gave plaintiffs leave to obviate the objection to their security by filing a new bond on payment of costs; and directed the other questions to be heard at next general term. A full report of the arguments will be found, with other interesting cases, in our Law Reports.

There was a fire in Hoboken yesterday morning, the consequences of which were of a most distressing character. The building burned was the Harmonia Hotel, in Hudson-street, kept by Messrs. Boise and Knapp. There had been a concert and ball in the Hotel during the night, and the occupants had retired late. During the fire, Mrs. Boise and her oldest daughter escaped by jumping from the third-story windows, and when the flames had been subdued, the bodies of Mr. Boise and three of his daughters were found. They had all been suffocated.

Cotton was very dull, yesterday. Flour and Wheat were in good demand at rising prices. Corn was scarce and quiet. Coffee was in better request. Fish, Hay, Spirits Turpentine, Fish Oils, Linseed Oil, Tobacco and Whisky were also inquired for. A fair business was transacted in Pork at steady rates. Other kinds of Provisions, and most other branches of business, were essentially unaltered.

Slightly Astonished.—Our dilapidated neighbor, the *Herald*, seems to have been somewhat astonished by the publication in Thursday's Times of a verbatim report of Senator Douglas' speech, delivered the day before a thousand miles away. Such exploits, it justly remarks, are very expensive, and must have been paid for, it surmises, by the political friends of the Little Giant. This only shows the *Herald's* present notions about newspaper enterprise, and discloses something of its own experience with the partisans who purchase the use of its columns.

We beg to inform our neighbor that not one dollar of the expense of this telegraphic report has been paid by any politician or anybody else outside of the Times office. Neither Mr. Douglas nor any of his friends, had anything to do with the transaction, nor was the speech telegraphed or published in his interest or for his benefit. We had it reported solely because we regarded it as an important document,—one which every one at all interested in current political events would be anxious to see at the earliest moment; and while the *Herald* put its readers off with half a column of this opening manifesto of the Presidential canvass, we gave our readers the *full* speech, making over *four columns* in length. It contained 7,100 words, and cost us precisely *seven* cents a word, or $497 in the aggregate. This is a large sum, unquestionably, to expend for a single item of news, and we are not in the least surprised at the incredulous astonishment with which the *Herald* looks upon its disbursement. Fortunately, it is becoming a little accustomed to these shocks, and endures them with more equanimity than it used to evince.

City Governments.

The people of Baltimore are making an effort to redeem their city from the despotism of ruffians. We hope they will succeed—not merely for their own sake, but for the encouragement such a result would give other cities to imitate their example. Our American system of municipal government is rapidly approaching a crisis. It has very nearly "touched bottom." With the exception of Boston, there is not a large city in the Union which has a Government worthy of a civilized country or a Christian age. In New-York, Piladelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans—the great commercial capitals of the Republic, political power has been usurped by the worst portion of the population, and wielded exclusively for the protection of their own interests. No one needs to be told how frequently crimes are committed, and how rarely they are punished,—what enormous sums of money are spent, and how little good is done,—how utterly insecure are life and property, or how completely devoid of all the appliances of life which belong to great communities are all these great cities of the New World. Their governments have been seized by professional politicians, and are wielded, not for the public good, but for their own emolument. The tribunals of justice have ceased to have authority, even when they are not themselves used to screen the crimes it is their duty to punish. Public office is made the spoil of rapacious ruffians, and the public treasure becomes the stimulus and the reward of this base ambition.

All this has been brought about under the forms and by an abuse of the powers of Republicanism. The people elect their own rulers;—and the palpable, practical result is that the people elect scoundrels and vagabonds to make their laws and to put them in execution. Naturally enough the enemies of republicanism jump to the conclusion that the people are not competent to govern themselves,—that they have neither the virtue nor the intelligence requisite to the proper discharge of the high functions of government, and that anything like progress in the best sense of the word is utterly impossible under popular institutions. It is quite idle to say in reply that it is not the people but the politicians who are responsible for these results,—for in a popular government the politicians *are* the people,—and the people are the *only* policians who are recognized by the law or who can be recognized in practice. If anything goes wrong with the government,—if it lacks energy or honesty or intelligence,—the fault is with the people,—and the responsibility must be theirs also; for they have supreme power and can remedy any evils that may exist. This is perfectly just and true,—and if the evils under which our cities groan are not removed, democratic government, so far as our great cities are concerned, may justly be pronounced a failure;—for as things are now they have no government worthy of the name.

The people of Baltimore have indicated the origin of these evils by the character of the remedies they propose. They begin by discarding utterly the authority of *political parties* to control their votes for city officers. As things are now managed, the actual power of electing local rulers is vested in the corrupt and irresponsible caucuses and conventions which shape the action and select the candidates of the political parties of the day. The "primary meetings," at which delegates to the nominating Conventions are appointed, control the whole machinery. Being outside the provisions of the law, every man may vote as often as he likes,—handfuls of tickets may be thrown into the boxes—the inspectors may falsify the returns, and any other act of villainy necessary to control the result, may be perpetrated with entire impunity. Political swindlers begin, therefore, by getting control of these meetings; that step gained, the rest follows, as a matter of course. The delegates meet in convention, and nominate their candidates, for whom every man of the political party to which they belong feels bound to vote, as a matter of political duty. So long as this rule of *partisan loyalty* holds, we can never have good municipal government. The thieves, bullies, rowdies, gamblers and miscellaneous vagabonds of a great city can always afford the time and money needed to obtain control of the primary meetings, and as an inevitable consequence, they will always remain the ruling classes.

There is but just one way to end all this,—and that is precisely the way the people of Baltimore have resolved to adopt. The dictation of political conventions must be repudiated. The people must vote for city officers with the sole and exclusive regard to city interests. This is what the citizens of Baltimore, at their meeting on Thursday, resolved that they would do. They declared their purpose to nominate a ticket of good and honest men,—made up without any reference to partisan politics,—and to vote for it without the slightest regard to partisan dictation. If they do this, they can secure an honest government,—for we do not yet believe that in any large American city the knaves and scoundrels actually outnumber the honest men.

But the danger is, that the project will not be carried out. Party leaders will do everything in their power to break it up. They will alarm the timid, coerce the doubtful, and menace the ambitious into adherence to party usages and obedience to party discipline. Or if this proves difficult, they will themselves join the movement for the purpose of guiding its action and betraying it to destruction. This has been the fate of all the movements of this kind hitherto attempted in this City. The people never have been ripe for a real reform. They have never really cared more for a good government than for a party triumph. They have never desired clean streets, a good police, orderly ways, safe walks, and the thousand luxuries of a well regulated society, as much as they have desired the empty honors of a party victory. Their actions show it—for if they ever had desired these things they could have had them. We do not believe they desire them now—and we are quite prepared, therefore, to see the government of this City wax more and more corrupt and degrading for many years longer. A day of reckoning will come, however, sooner or later; and the longer it is postponed, the fiercer will be the contest and the more doubtful the issue. We hope Baltimore may prove to be already ripe for the needed redemption.

Amendments of the State Constitution.

The people of the State of New-York, being formally interrogated at the general election in November last, whether or no they desired a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution, answered deliberately and emphatically in the negative. They wished for nothing of the sort, being well content to wait till the year of grace, 1866, when such a body is to assemble by virtue of a provision contained in the existing fundamental law. Nevertheless, the Legislature which is, or ought to be, wiser than the people, took a different view of the subject, and provided at its late session for two distinct and important amendments; the one changing the organization of the court of last resort, and the other abolishing the electoral property qualification as applied to persons of color. The joint resolutions embodying the judiciary amendment were passed by the Senate on the 10th of February, and by the Assembly, March 19. They provide that from and after the third Tuesday of June, 1860, the Court of Appeals shall consist of six Judges, all to be chosen by the people, instead of eight as at present, four of whom are thus chosen, and the remaining four taken from the several Supreme Courts by rotation—the four Judges then in office by previous election or appointment to hold until the expiration of their respective terms; and on the third Tuesday of May next an election to be held, at which two Judges of said Court of Appeals shall be chosen, whose terms shall commence on the third Tuesday of June ensuing; and that the term of one of them shall expire in nine years from the 31st of December, 1860, and of the other in eleven years from the same time. At the general election in 1861, and every second year thereafter, unless the Legislature shall appoint a different day, one Judge of said Court shall be chosen for a term of twelve years, so that thereafter the tenure of office in that tribunal shall be twelve years instead of eight, as at present. The proposed amendment has several minor provisions, of which the most important is the one permitting the rate of the Judges' compensation to be changed at intervals of six years.

The Resolutions require to be passed upon by the Legislature of next Winter. Should they pass that body by a majority of all the members elected to each House, it will then become necessary to submit them to the people for approval or rejection, at a special election, to be appointed "at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe," but necessarily before the third Tuesday of May next, when another special election is required by the amendment itself, to be held for the first election of the Judges.

In regard to the second amendment, the resolutions which passed the Assembly March 23, and the Senate on the 8th of April, merely provide that section one of article two, of the Constitution, be amended, by striking out the words making a property distinction between white and colored votes, thus putting these classes on precisely the same footing. The clause thus to be expunged makes it necessary that every colored man offering his vote shall, in addition to the qualifications required in a white voter, be "seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon." Should this amendment receive the necessary Legislative sanction next Winter, it may be submitted to the people, in the discretion of the Legislature, at the same time with the judicial amendment, at the special election for judges in May, at the general election in November, 1860, or at a special election appointed for the purpose. The first mentioned course is, perhaps, the one which would probably be adopted.

These amendments require no action before the meeting of the Legislature, except that they must be published for three months previous to the election. A negro suffrage amendment, similar to the one now proposed, fell through a few years ago, owing to the neglect of the officials charged with that duty to publish it in season. Such an oversight has probably been avoided this year, so that the colored citizens of the State may be gratified with another verdict upon their darling claim to equality at the ballot-box. The same question, it will be remembered, was decided overwhelmingly against them by the popular voice in 1846, when the present Constitution was adopted.

The Canvass in New-Jersey.

The three parties which contend for empire in New-Jersey have just completed the list of their candidates for gubernatorial honors. It stands thus:

Democratic.	Republican.	American.
E. V. R. Wright.	Chas. S. Olden.	Peter I. Clark.

The nominations appear to be regarded as the most available the several conventions could have selected. Gen. Wright is possessed of much influence and great popularity with the masses of his party. By dint of frank and agreeable manners, and open hospitality, added to liberality and energy in promoting partisan interests, he has secured multitudes of friends, and unusual claims to a generous party vote. Mr. Olden, the nominee of the Republicans, and of the Republican element in the American Party, is a retired merchant, devoted to the cultivation of paternal acres in the classic shades of Princeton; an old line Whig, moreover, who, during a protracted service in the State Senate, won profound respect for sound sense, valuable business qualities, and sterling integrity. Col. Clark, who represents the Stockton interest in the American ranks, is a gentlemen of high reputation as a lawyer and orator, and urgent issues aside, would fill the position for which he is named with all possible credit to the State. As, however, the party he appears for has not, for the past three years, secured votes enough to give it even the control of the balance of power in New-Jersey, he is not at all likely to reach that dignity. The contest really lies between Messrs. Wright and Olden.

Independently, we repeat, of certain immediate issues involved in the canvass, which of the contestants should come out victor would be a matter of very trifling moment. Either of them would be sure to fill the office with fairness and trustworthy discretion—always reserving, however, the obligations of party. But in the present fight there are questions of extraordinary interest. The Legislature last Winter, it may be remembered, declined to ratify an endless succession of nominations for the Chancellorship submitted to them by Gov. Newell. The ground assumed by the Democrats, who prevailed in the Senate, was that the nominations were all from the ranks of the Opposition; and that, as a Republican nominee already officiated as Chief Justice, it was but just that a Democrat should preside in the Court of Equity. The general principle underlying this claim cannot be too warmly approved. The Opposition Party, however, denied that the Democrats ever reduced it to practice; doubted whether they would choose to do so in case any future opportunity presented itself; and, upon the whole, declined to exhibit the unusual spectacle of partisan magnanimity which their opponents invited. As the Democratic majority insisted, there was nothing for it but to leave the office of Chancellor vacant, and to let equity sleep for a twelvemonth. The result has been curious and interesting in the extreme. As the law tribunals of the State are without any chancery powers, and as the charge of landed securities, the foreclosure of mortgages, the supervision of the administration of estates, and of the execution of wills, to say nothing of various other most important interests, fall within the province of the Chancellor, the sudden demise of the court has carried confusion into every branch of business. Debtors have declined to pay principal or interest on their obligations; appeals from the Surrogates have had no hearing; process has remained unexecuted; bills and interrogatories unanswered. It is out of the question for this revolutionary state of things to be allowed to last during a second year; and upon this point all parties agree. But Mr. Olden would doubtless meet the difficulty by repeating the action of Gov. Newell; while there is no question that Mr. Wright or Col. Clark would renominate the late Chancellor Williamson, thus carrying out the views of the Democracy of last year. Other appointments and legislative selections of great importance are to be made during the next gubernatorial term; but this is the predominant issue, and its extraordinary character will lend peculiar activity and interest to the canvass. Indeed, the question is less—Who shall be Governor? than whether or not Mr. Williamson or a Republican shall be appointed Chancellor. The election will, therefore, afford few indications of the probable drift of parties next year.

Mormonism Again.

Of all the swindles palmed upon the country by the present Administration, the famous Utah expedition and the "pacification" of that ungodly Territory may be fairly regarded as a crowning iniquity. It would be difficult for the President himself to point out or invent a single even imaginary benefit which the country has derived from the unestimated millions devoted to the "Utah war." We may proudly boast of having spent no end of money, but what have we to show in return? The insecurity to life and property that characterized the reign of Mormonism in former days still exists; the vulgar brutality and domineering insolence of Mormon chiefs are as rampant as ever; they defy as boldly as ever American interference and American authority; emigrants traversing the Plains are still murdered by mysterious will-o'-the-wisps, who, as usual, are put down as "Northern Indians;" and assassinations in the broad face of day are yet ruthlessly perpetrated.

The letter of our Correspondent from Great Salt Lake City, published in our impression of yesterday, indicates pretty clearly that our Civil Government in Utah is as much a sham as it ever was. Governor Cumming is either afraid of Mormon influence, or is completely under its control; and American citizens have been forced to appeal to Col. Johnston for protection from outrages which are constantly recurring. They give it as their belief that bands of murderers and assassins, organized, controlled and directed by Mormon leaders, are in readiness to take their lives; and their statements, we must add, are not the mere expression of vague and unfounded fears. The petition to Col. Johnston was dated on the 11th of August, and within a few days anterior to that day, two citizens had been shot down in the streets of Great Salt Lake City. One had a suit depending against Brigham Young and other leading Mormons, and he was of course removed for daring to assert his rights against "the Lord's anointed." The other was a soldier—for even soldiers are not safe—who had appeared in the city to answer an indictment, preferred by a Mormon jury, for ejecting a Mormon trespasser from a military reserve. He was shot dead in broad daylight. The murderer, of course, escaped; he was not known; he could not be traced. With the account of these, the latest illustrations of Mormon villainy, come the particulars of the massacre of a California emigrant train. Six men and one woman were killed, and eight persons were wounded—some mortally so. The criminals are Oregon Indians; but there is reason to suspect that in this, as in former affairs of the kind, the Indians were but the tools of a more bloodthirsty and demoralized people than themselves. This, too, is the opportune moment selected by Mr. Heber C. Kimball to deliver one of his choice harangues;—from which specimen of pulpit eloquence it would appear that he is still to be recognized as the most vulgar of a vulgar crew, and the most disloyal among Mormon rebels to American government and American institutions.

It matters very little how vituperative Mr. Heber Kimball or Mr. Brigham Young may be in their discourses; but it matters very much that there should be ample security to person and property within the limits of Utah Territory. At present it is about as safe for an American citizen to trust himself in Mormondom, as for a *conducta* to travel unguarded through the Mexican State of Guadalajara. This is the actual condition of affairs; this is the position—the dignified position—that our most excellent President has purchased for the country at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars. Can any one point to a single benefit derived from all that enormous expenditure—a single criminal punished—a single outrage avenged—a single wrong righted? But the money has been paid, and the people of the United States must bear the swindle as best they may. We do not hope to see law and order established in Utah during the present reign of imbecility and reckless extravagance; but we do hope that Col. Johnston, or some other resolute officer in command of United States troops in the Territory, will undertake the responsibility of protecting his fellow-citizens from murder and from outrage.

Playing with Edged Tools.—Two enterprising gentlemen of London, famous in the small world of facetious literature, Mr. George Augustus Sala, the "double" or "fetch" of Dickens in the *Household Words*, and Mr. Edmund Yates, who won a short-lived distinction by describing Mr. Thackeray's nose with photographic and unpleasant accuracy, are now engaged in concocting what is intended to be a highly humorous account of an imaginary invasion of England by the French. A pair of fluent pens, unrestrained by any considerations of international decency or propriety, may no doubt turn out an extremely quizzical picture of the red-breeched Gauls and their adventures among the hedgerows of Kent and Sussex. The joint work of the lively London scribes will probably be almost as good reading as were those brilliant descriptions of the defeat and annihilation of the invading British, which were current among the Chinese at the time of the recent Elgin war. It will be hard, even for the Cockney imagination, to transcend the great daring and valor displayed by the blue-buttoned Mandarins—on rice-paper. But the announcement that a work of this kind has been gravely undertaken, offers a curious commentary upon the actual state of the relations between France and England, and Messrs. Sala and Yates must not be surprised if foreigners should mistake their elaborate jocularity for a variation of that pleasing and popular process known as "whistling to keep one's courage up."

The mere indecency of insulting a friendly nation by concocting narratives which are to represent it in the light of a nest of pirates, is not perhaps worth mentioning. But what would become of the *litterateurs* and their laugh if the proof-sheets of their little book should happen to be corrected by a French drill-sergeant under the shadow of St. Paul's?

The Democratic Convention Next.

On Wednesday of next week, the 14th inst., the Democratic Party will hold its State Convention in the City of Syracuse. The list of delegates embraces many experienced leaders, men who have figured at similar gatherings on many former occasions. We notice among them such veterans as Dean Richmond, of Genesee; Champlin, of Allegany; Stetson, of Clinton; Lawrence, of Franklin; Jewett, of Monroe; Rynders, Purdy, Clancy and Cochrane, of New-York; Alvord, of Onondaga; Robinson, of Oswego; and several others of like stamp, whose presence is a guaranty that the heavy business of the Convention will be dispatched with an unflinching regard to "the good of the party."

There will probably be no difficulty about men. Indeed, it is understood that the margin for a difference of views in respect to candidates is quite limited—the present State officers being mainly ticketed for renomination. The only notable exception is in the case of Mr. Tucker, Secretary of State, who is quite too "hard" to be again squeezed into his present place. He will probably be dropped, and the State Department filled with more malleable material. Probably the Treasurer may undergo a like fate—but for a different reason. But Mr. Church will unquestionably be named for continuance in the Comptrollership. His party are sensible they could hardly find in their ranks an abler officer or more astute politician. As to the rest, it is easier, in the present state of the Democracy, to let them stand than to wipe them out; and they enjoy, what new men could not, the prestige of having already beaten Republican competitors.

It is manifestly upon the question of choosing delegates to Charleston that the difficulties of the Democrats will spring up. It would undoubtedly be their true policy, could they but see it, to imitate the reticence of the Republicans in respect to the Presidency. Such, however, is not in accordance with the Albany programme, and it must be admitted that the show of opposition from the Hards has diminished materially since the publication of the Wise letter. The delegates will be appointed, and the Hards may grumble, but will acquiesce. They are accustomed to it.

Another Exhibition of French and English Paintings.

The exhibition of French and English pictures by cotemporary artists, which took place here two years since, must have been sufficiently successful to induce the artists interested in it to repeat the experiment. The exhibition was in the highest degree satisfactory here, as it enabled us to see some of the characteristic works of living European artists, whose productions would never otherwise have been seen by the people of the New World. The new exhibition is to be opened on Monday, at the rooms of the National Academy, and it is an improvement on the first one, inasmuch as it includes in one suite of apartments, the works of both the French and the English Schools. Among the paintings are many which have become renowned. There is, for instance, the famous picture of Gerome, "After the Ball," which has excited more admiration than any work of a French artist since the appearance of Couture's "Decadence." There are two other pictures by the same artist on exhibition. Maclise is represented by his celebrated "Strongbow." Rosa Bonheur, by her Harvest scene, Edward Frere, by one of his characteristic pieces, Gudin, by a Coast scene, and Landseer, by a Highland scene. Millais, none of whose pictures have been seen on this side of the Atlantic, has two pieces in the collection. Besides these artists, there are works by Isabey, Leys, Biard, all the Bonheurs, the two Herrings, Muller, Troyon, and Poole. The exhibition is made under the direction of the same committee as the first one.

Later from the River Plate.

RETURN TO BUENOS AYRES OF THE NAVAL EXPEDITION, WITH THE LOSS OF A STEAMER—THE FIRST BLOOD OF THE CONFLICT—THE AMERICAN MINISTER FIRED AT.

By the arrival at this port of the bark *O. J. Hayes*, Capt. Shiverick, we have advices from Buenos Ayres to July 15. The Buenos Ayrean steamers, the *Gen. Pintos*, and the *Buenos Ayres*, which had succeeded in passing the fort at Rosario, afterward captured an Argentine schooner, with a cargo of arms and ammunition for Urquiza's camp, and finally took a position before Parana, the capital of the confederation.

On the 6th of July, the crew of the *Pintos* mutinied, and declared for Gen. Urquiza. The officers made the best resistance that they could; but, as the mutineers received assistance from the shore, the ship soon fell into the hands of the enemy, the loss being one killed on each side and several wounded. The Buenos Ayreans lost Capt. Alexandre Muratori, Commander of the steamer *Buenos Ayres*, and son of Capt. Jose Muratori, the Commander of the *Pintos* and Admiral of the squadron. The loss of the vessel was, of course, greatly lamented in Buenos Ayres, but the Government supplied her place by the purchase of the steamer *Premier Argentino*.

The steamer *Buenos Ayres* came very near sharing the fate of the *Pintos*, but was saved by the presence of mind and firmness of her first lieutenant, William E. Morris, who brought her back to Buenos Ayres in safety.

Of the firing into the American steamer *Asuncion*, already briefly reported, the Buenos Ayres *Commercial Times* furnishes the following account:

"The Hon. Benj. S. Yancey, Capt. Steadman, of the United States Navy, and Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, were dining at the time in the cabin, when the boom of a gun and the whiz of a round shot, sent the pilot running in to tell them that the battery was firing upon them. The stars and stripes were immediately run up, the engines stopped, and anchor dropped in 20 fathoms of water with a four-knot current running, but two more shots were fired after them, one after the vessel had swung round to her anchor. Happily the inefficiency of the gunners prevented any catastrophe. Mr. Hopkins immediately proceeded on shore in a boat to remonstrate, and being shortly followed by the American Minister and Capt. Steadman, the three waited upon Don Santiago Derqui, but the only satisfaction they could get was, that it was all a 'mistake,' that the *Asuncion*, in spite of her familiarity with the port and her peculiar build, was believed to be a Buenos Ayres man-of-war. At this miserable but highly probable explanation, the American Minister greatly demurred, and stated that on his return he should inquire further into the subject, and should other 'mistakes' occur, he should leave their settlement in the first place to his friend the naval officer."

Amusements.

This is an auspicious day for the amateurs and connoisseurs. The sale of tickets commences to-day for the opening night of the Opera, on Monday, when "Il Polluto" is to be given with the admirable cast elsewhere announced in our columns. New-York has come back from its Summer strollings, hungering and thirsting for the musical fountains now about to spring up in Fourteenth-street,

A NEW AERIAL SHIP.

Preparations for a Transatlantic Voyage—The Air-Ship "City of New-York."

An experiment in scientific Ballooning, greater than has yet been undertaken, is about to be tried in this City. The project of crossing the Atlantic Ocean with an Air-ship, long talked of but never accomplished, has taken a shape so definite that the apparatus is already prepared and the aeronaut ready to undertake his task. Whether successful or not, the enterprise merits mention from its magnitude, and the energy and fertility of resource displayed in its prosecution.

The work has been conducted quietly, in the immediate vicinity of New-York, since the opening of Spring. The new Air-ship, which has been christened the *City of New-York*, is so nearly completed, that but few essentials of detail are wanting to enable the projectors to bring it visibly before the public.

The aeronaut in charge is Mr. T. S. C. Lowe, a New-Hampshire man, who has made thirty-six balloon ascensions. His last public appearance was at Portland, during this year's celebration of the Fourth of July. Since that time, he has given his undivided attention to the perfection of the air ship designed for his trans-Atlantic voyage, and has devised various improvements in its construction, by which he claims to have overcome the more serious impediments to aerial navigation.

The dimensions of the *City of New-York* so far exceed those of any balloon previously constructed, that the bare fact of its existence is notable. The spot where its huge envelope is now undergoing the final process of oiling, is an open piece of grass-land, four or five miles distant from the City. The profane have not yet been admitted to the knowledge of the mystery which surrounds the mighty heap of cloth and cord, and the jealous eye of a faithful watchman has kept at bay the inquisitive stranger. As remarkable events are prepared most carefully in the dark, so Mr. Lowe has reserved the surprise of this biggest of Balloons until the last moment, when the immensity of its measurements can be palpably distinguished. Briefly, for so large a subject, the following are the dimensions:

Greatest diameter—feet	130
Transverse diameter—feet	104
Height, from valve to boat—feet	350
Weight, with outfit—tons	3½
Lifting power (aggregate)—tons	22½
Capacity of gas-envelope—cubic feet	725,000

The *City of New-York*, therefore, is nearly five times larger than the largest balloon ever before built. Its form is that of the usual perpendicular gas-receiver, with basket and life-boat attached. The introduction of valuable improvements, however, leads to the conviction that its general arrangement is greatly superior. Mechanical power is to be applied; the aeronautic party will keep the cold away from their marrow by the use of a lime-stove; a new arrangement of revolving fans has been devised; and the material of which the envelope is composed is covered with a peculiar varnish, the invention of Mr. Lowe.

Six thousand yards of twilled cloth have been used in the construction of the envelope. Reduced to feet, the actual measurement of this material is 54,000 feet—or nearly eleven miles. Seventeen of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines have been employed to connect the pieces, and the upper extremity of the envelope, intended to receive the gas-valve, is of triple thickness, strengthened with heavy brown linen, and sewed in triple seams. The pressure being greatest at this point, extraordinary power of resistance is requisite. It is asserted that one hundred women, sewing constantly for two years, could not have accomplished this work, which measures by miles. The material is stout, and the stitching stouter.

The varnish applied to this envelope is a composition, the secret of which rests with Mr. Lowe. Three or four coatings are applied, in order to prevent leakage of the gas. Mr. Lowe is daily engaged in the personal superintendence of the process of manufacture. We found him yesterday hard at work in an open field, assiduously testing the progress of certain gallons of a villainously-smelling compound, which boiled furiously at a temperature of 600 degrees.

The netting which surrounds the envelope is a stout cord, manufactured from flax, expressly for the purpose. Its aggregate strength is equal to a resistance of 160 tons; each cord being capable of sustaining a weight of four or five hundred pounds.

The basket which is to be suspended immediately below the balloon is made of rattan, is 20 feet in circumference, and 4 feet deep. Its form is circular, and it is surrounded by canvas. This car will carry the aeronauts. It is warmed by a lime-stove, an invention of Mr. O. A. Gager, by whom it was presented to Mr. Lowe. A lime-stove is a new feature in air-voyages. It is claimed that it will furnish heat without fire, and is intended for a warming-apparatus only. The stove is 1½ feet high, and 2 feet square. Mr. Lowe states that he is so well convinced of the utility of this contrivance that he conceives it to be possible to ascend to a region where water will freeze, and yet keep himself from freezing. This is to be tested.

Dropping below the basket is a metallic life-boat, in which is placed an Ericsson engine. Capt. Ericsson's invention is therefore to be tried in mid-air. Its particular purpose is the control of a propeller, rigged upon the principle of the screw, by which it is proposed to obtain a regulating power. The application of the mechanical power is ingeniously devised. The propeller is fixed in the bow of the life-boat, projecting at an angle of about 45 degrees. From a wheel at the extremity, twenty fans radiate. Each of these fans is 5 feet in length, widening gradually from the point of contact with the screw to the extremity, where the width of each is 1½ feet. Mr. Lowe claims that by the application of these mechanical contrivances, his air-ship can be readily raised or lowered, to seek different currents of air; that they will give him ample steerage-way, and that they will prevent the rotary motion of the machine. In applying the principle of the fan, he does not claim any new discovery, but simply a practical development of the theory advanced by other aeronauts, and partially reduced to practice by Charles Green, the celebrated English aeronaut. Mr. Lowe contends that the application of machinery to aerial navigation has been long enough a mere theory. He proposes to reduce the theory to practice, and see what will come of it. It is estimated that the raising and lowering power of the machinery will be equal to a weight of 300 pounds; the fans being so adjusted as to admit of very rapid motion upward or downward. As the loss of three or four pounds only, is sufficient to enable a balloon to rise rapidly, and as the escape of a very small portion of the gas suffices to reduce its altitude, Mr. Lowe regards this systematic regulator quite sufficient to enable him to control his movements, and to keep at any altitude he desires. It is his intention to ascend to a hight of three or four miles at the start; but this altitude will not be permanently sustained. He prefers, he says, to keep within a respectable distance of mundane things, where "he can see folks." It is to be hoped his machinery will perform all that he anticipates from it. It is a novel affair throughout, and a variety of new applications remain to be tested. Mr. Lowe, expressing the utmost confidence in all the appointments of his apparatus, assured us that he would certainly go; and, as certainly, would go into the ocean or deliver a copy of Monday's Times in London on the following Wednesday. He proposes to effect a landing in England or France, and will take a course north of east. A due easterly course would land him in Spain; but to that course he objects. He hopes to make the trip from this City to London in 48 hours; certainly in 64 hours. He scouts the idea of danger, goes about his preparations deliberately, and promises himself a good time. As the upper currents, setting due east, will not permit his return by the same route, he proposes to pack up the *City of New-York* and take the first steamer for home.

The air-ship will carry weight. Its cubical contents of 725,000 feet of gas suffices to lift a weight of 22½ tons. With outfit complete its own weight will be 3½ tons. With this weight 19 tons of lifting power remain, and there is accordingly room for as many passengers as will care to take the venture. We understand, however, that the company is limited to eight or ten. Mr. Lowe provides sand for ballast, regards his chances of salvation as exceedingly favorable, places implicit faith in the strength of his netting, the power of his machinery, and the buoyancy of his life-boat, and altogether considers himself secure from the hazard of disaster. If he accomplish his voyage in safety, he will have done more than any air navigator has yet ventured to undertake. If he fail, the enterprise sinks the snug sum of $20,000. Wealthy men, who are his backers, sharing his own enthusiasm, declare failure impossible, and invite a patient public to wait and see.

The precise time for the ascension has not been fixed. The ship is so near completion that the event will not probably be delayed beyond three or four weeks. Proper notice of the time and place will be given.

The Case of the Supposed Slaver at New-Bedford.—The New-Bedford *Mercury* announces that the bark *Atlantic*, which was seized by the United States Government as she was upon the point of sailing from that port, on the charge of being fitted for a slave voyage, was on Thursday released from custody. Ever since her arrest Capt. Silva has invited and urged through his counsel the most thorough examination on the part of the Government. And now, after more than a month's detention of the vessel, the prosecuting officers have become satisfied that no charge could be substantiated against her or her owner, and have accordingly withdrawn the prosecution. The *Mercury* understands that Capt. Silva will proceed at once upon a whaling voyage, for which his ship was originally destined.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF A WEST POINT CADET.—A few days ago Mr. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, of No. 93 Fulton-street, in this City, applied to Recorder BARNARD for a warrant for the arrest of one of the West Point Cadets, whose name was then unknown to Mr. ROBERTSON, but who, he subsequently learned, was JOHN H. KELLY, upon a charge of assault and battery. Mr. ROBERTSON states that while seated in the parquette of Niblo's Theatre, on the evening of the 26th of August last, the accused, with four other cadets, entered, and commenced a disturbance. He says KELLY came into the seat where he was seated and insisted upon his moving and giving him a seat. This Mr. ROBERTSON says, he at once acceded to, but had scarcely done so when he was seized by the defendant and struck several blows in the face. The Recorder granted the warrant, and yesterday morning Officer MCCOY, accompanied by Mr. ROBERTSON, went to West Point, and the defendant having been identified by Mr. ROBERTSON, was brought to New-York and taken before the Recorder. The case not being ready for examination, it was adjourned until Monday at 11 A. M.

FATAL TERMINATION OF THE EIGHTH AVENUE FLUID CASUALTY.—Mrs. and Miss ELIZABETH PASCALL, the mother and daughter who were so severely injured on Thursday evening, at No 345 Eighth-avenue, both died at an early hour yesterday morning. An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE and the evidence showed that Mrs. PASCALL and her daughter, at the time of the accident, were pouring camphene from a can into the crevices of a bedstead, with a view o destroying the vermin. A lighted lamp was held too close to the liquid, which ignited and caused the can to explode, setting fire to the clothing of the two ladies, and also to the furniture of the room. Mrs. PASCALL in her fright got out of the second-story window, and clung with her hands to the sill until she was rescued by a gentleman who was passing by. Miss PASCALL ran down stairs and fell insensible in the hall-way, where she was discovered, terribly burned. The faces of both women were completely charred, and their tortures were excruciating until death relieved them. The mother was 59 years of age and the daughter 25. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Health Commissioners met yesterday at the usual hour. Very little business of interest was transacted by them. Dr. GUNN reported a number of arrivals. The brig *Old Dominion*, from Havana, arrived some time since, was allowed to come up to the city. The Board passed a resolution directing that in future, all vessels from Havana be detained in the upper bay for 30 days, and ordered that hereafter pilots bring vessels to in the upper bay, and not, as heretofore, in the lower. A communication was received from the Sardinian Consul with regard to the brig *Benedetto*, from Marseilles, now at pier No. 8 North River. The mate of the vessel was taken sick night before last, and yesterday was being sent home in a carriage, when the officer in whose charge he was, thought it his duty to stop at the City Hall and report the case to the Health Commissioners. Dr. ROCKWELL, the resident physician, pronounced it a case of typhoid fever. No action was taken in the matter. The Board adjourned to Monday.

FUNERAL OF MR. GEORGE GRISWOLD.—The funeral of the late GEORGE GRISWOLD took place on Thursday afternoon from the Rev. Dr. PORTS' Church. The remains of the deceased were inclosed in a leaden coffin, which was contained in a mahogany case. A plate of solid silver bore the following inscription: "GEORGE GRISWOLD, born March 6, 1777, died September 5, 1859, aged 82 years and 6 months." In the audience, which was very large, were the members of the Chamber of Commerce in a body. After the conclusion of the impressive and solemn services, which were conducted by the pastor of the church, the remains of the deceased were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Seth S. Staples, T. Frelinghuysen, Pelatiah Perit, Samuel Brown, James Boorman, Henry Chauncey, Daniel Lord and John Laidlaw.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Police was held yesterday, President STILLMAN presiding. All the members were present. WILLIAM JAMISON was appointed drill-sergeant. The resignation of F. E. Olds, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was accepted; also that of Wm. H. Decker, of the Sixth. John R. Dodge was dismissed for unofficer-like conduct. Hugh Masterson and Jacob Webb, charged with an attempt to extort black-mail, were also dismissed from the force. Joseph Gaillard, of the Twenty-third Ward was restored. The following members of the old force were appointed, viz; R. J. Finlay, W. E. Carpenter, W. Fargo, D. Hogan, A. Brookheim, William Magun, M. Sullivan, D. L. Files. Three informal ballots were made for the election of a Captain without success. There were some ten applicants for the vacancy. Adjourned.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.—This Club held their regular meeting last evening, at the Mercer House, the object being to effect an entire reorganization with reference to the approaching campaign. A new Constitution and By laws were adopted, and Saturday, the 17th inst., is the day fixed upon for the election of officers. The Club do not occupy themselves with local politics, but devote their efforts to those of the State and National Government. They have met regularly, on Friday evenings, for six years, but, on account of the presence on their roll of many names denominated "dead heads," and with a view to give new life to the Club, a new roll of members will be made. Those who are in good standing in the old organization will become members of the new one, each paying in a given amount for dues. The work of recruiting will then proceed. Their operations are wholly confined to personal efforts for the dissemination of their principles in the different Wards assigned to the respective Committees.

THE TAMMANY DELEGATES.—A meeting of the Tammany delegates and alternates, chosen from this City to attend the State Convention at Syracuse, was held last evening at Tammany Hall. Capt. RYNDERS presided. Nothing of interest was done; there were no contestants, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the Voorhis House, at Syracuse, at 7 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next. In the Fifth District, which is composed of parts of the Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, the Tammany men have not been able to agree upon a delegate or alternate to the State Convention. They met last evening, for the third time, at No. 140 Mercer-street, and balloted several times with the same result, viz.: Gershon Cohen, 6; Daniel E. Delavar, 3; Daniel W. Norris, 3. Every effort at conciliation and agreement proved unavailing, and the delegates finally adjourned *sine die*.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature in behalf of the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment as a corps of the First Division, met in Room No. 8, City Hall, at 2 P. M. yesterday, Alderman BRADY presiding. No business, however, was transacted, as the interested parties, having received no notification that the meeting would be held at this time, were not present. The Committee adjourned to meet again at the same place next Monday at 4 P. M.

HEAVY POLICE BUSINESS.—During the month of August 112 complaints were sent from the Second District Police Court to the District-Attorney to be acted upon by the Grand Jury for the September Term of the Court of General Sessions. Taking these cases into consideration with the immense number from the same Court which have been adjudicated at Special Sessions, an opinion may be formed of the vast amount of criminal business transacted at the City Police Courts.

THE STATEN ISLAND MURDER.—The young man, FRAUD DUCHAMP, who was waylaid and beaten on the night of the 21st of August, while on his way home from the house of the Rev. Mr. LEWIS at Clifton, Staten Island, died of his injuries on Wednesday afternoon last. His skull was found to have been broken by a slung-shot, and his whole body bore the marks of a most savage assault. The Coroner's inquest will be continued this evening, and it is expected that some clue will be obtained to the murderers.

ROBBED IN A BROTHEL.—Nathan J. Bird, a young man who is employed at No. 104 Bowery, went into a disreputable house in Elm-street on Friday night, where he was beaten, and robbed of $35. He charges one of the inmates, named Mary Ann Archibald, with committing the theft, and Nathan Benjamin, a keeper on of the establishment, with having beaten him. The accused were arrested by Detectives Eustace and Bennett, taken before Alderman SMITH, and committed for trial on the charge.

PAUL MORPHY, THE CHESS CHAMPION.—PAUL MORPHY has been playing lately several games of chess at the rooms of the New-York Chess Club, in the University, with the Hon. A. B. MEEK, a leading player of the South, giving him the odds of a *knight*: also with W. J. A. FULLER, Esq., of this City, giving him the odds of a *castle*. Mr. MORPHY won every game.

A PLEASURE FOR THE ORPHANS.—Eight hundred children from the Catholic Boys' Orphan Asylum Fifty-first-street, and Girls' Orphan Asylum, Mott-street from the Home of the Friendless and Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, on Tenth-street—visited WAUGH'S beautiful panorama of Italy, yesterday afternoon and evening. They attracted much attention on Broadway.

KILLED BY A FALL.—A sign-painter, named GEO. SAMPSON, who lived at No. 205 West Thirty-ninth-street, while at work yesterday at the trunk-factory on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-first-street, fell and received such serious injuries that he died in a few hours afterwards.

FIRE.—The brig *Venloo*, of Bangor, at anchor in the East River, took fire from the stove in the cabin yesterday morning, but the fire was extinguished by the Harbor Police boat's crew No. 7, after doing some damage to joiner work, spanker-boom, and mainsail.

SUICIDE.—Last evening a man named JOHN DRUM, residing at No. 522 Tenth-avenue, while in a fit of *delirium tremens*, cut his throat from ear to ear with a knife, and instantly died. The deceased leaves a wife but no children. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

DEATH OF A PILOT.—ISAAC S. JONES, a well-known Sound pilot, and for some time a sailing-master in the New-York Yacht Squadron, died suddenly, on Monday last, of apoplexy. He was interred on Wednesday at Darien, Conn., his birthplace.

FOR EUROPE.—The British screw steamer *City of Washington* leaves this port to-day for Cork and Liverpool. The Vanderbilt steamer *Ariel*, Capt WILSON, also leaves at 4 o'clock from Pier No. 3, North River, for Havre via Southampton.

Bank Robbery at Knoxville.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune.

KNOXVILLE, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

The banking office of Messrs. SMITH & HALE of this place was robbed last night of between $4,000 and $5,000—$700 in gold, and the remainder in currency and checks.

The rogues gained admission by cutting a panel out of the door, after which they destroyed the lock of the safe, apparently by means of a hammer and chisel. The safe is one of LILLIE'S manufacture, of chilled iron, with the approved combination locks.

The work was very neatly done, and shows that the operators are adepts in the business. No clue has been obtained of the perpetrators.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.

More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every branch of business where an *accurate and durable scale* is required. These scales are in use in nearly every country throughout the civilized world, and are *the only* COMPOUND BALANCES *that have merited and received the confidence and patronage of the business public.*

Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New York.

The Eureka
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Greatly reduced in price Prices, $50, $50, $50.
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

Parties not having the full amount can be accommodated by applying at the office, No. 489 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
New Cloak Maker and Quilter.

None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $55.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all Druggists.

BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,690. No. 30 Platt-st.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.

Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Lillie's Patent
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
are considered, by competent judges, to be
THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET.
Against the *most skillful* BURGLAR it is
A SURE PROTECTION,
being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK of LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
For sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

GENIN'S HAT STORE, No. 507 Broadway, Fall, 1859.

To the Public.—

The Fall campaign opens with the most complete, original and extensive stock of
Gentlemen's Dress Hats,
Gentlemen's Felt and Beaver Hats,
Boys' and Youths' CAPS,
Brought out expressly for the present season, and adapted to all tastes and pursuits.
GENIN, Hatter, No. 507 Broadway.

Sewing-Machine Needles.

The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English Cast steel, and will be found on trial
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
J. FRED. MILWARD.
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. V. SALTSACK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gen's' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Exhibition of a Cigar-Making Machine — The inventor of this valuable addition to modern industry, Louis Beauche of Paris, wishes all persons who are interested in this branch of manufacture, and capitalists, to communicate their wish to examine it to him, by letter, and he will be most happy to afford them an opportunity. Address No. 77 Cedar-st. Patents for the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Spain and Portugal, are for sale. See *Scientific American*, Aug. 20.

Leary & Co.
Introduce this day
The Autumn fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
and would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories eve y improvement, through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. C. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, Silk Nets, Fanchons, Belt-slides and Buckles, &c., in great variety and new styles, together with many other new goods, just received per steamers *Ariel* and *Arago*, for sale to the trade by
HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, silk elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees — This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR, Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

For Sale Low,
A very desirable residence at Tarrytown, eligibly situated, commanding charming views, commodious, convenient and in complete order.
Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 26 Beekman-st.

Kane's Improved Patent Kitchen Range and Heater Combined.—The most useful and economical Range ever introduced. It bakes equal to the brick oven, and also heats the room above. It is the most substantial range yet made, and warranted. Manufactory, No. 319 Bowery, opposite Bleecker-st. CHARLES KANE.

Good Boots.—The boots and shoes manufactured by WATKINS, *No.* 314 Fulton st., are not only handsome, but durable. True economy teaches that the best is always the cheapest; and this is one of the best reasons why those who want really good boots should buy at WATKINS'.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50 $10, $15, $20. ALL KINDS.
$25, $50, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$85 and $100. AGENTS WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Bartholf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family Machines —Prices reduced from $60 to $50
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co.,
No. 424 Broadway.

Spring Beds—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Save 25 per Cent. on your Clothing.
Buy at the Mammoth Clothing Establishment of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Rupture Cured.—The "Riggs Truss" is more efficacious, more cleanly, durable and economical than any other. Examine and inquire and if not found as recommended don't take it. No 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Frank Miller's Leather Preservative and water proof oil blacking, manufactured by FRANK MILLER, Warsaw, New York. The original and genuine article for sale by E. R. DURKEE, No. 181 Pearl st., New-York.

The London Stereoscopic Company's Depot
for STEREOSCOPES and PICTURES, No. 534 Broadway.

To start right for a successful career, one needs to know his defects as well as his talents. A correct Phrenological examination may be obtained daily at FOWLER & WELLS, No 308 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braids. Fronts, half wigs, &c., on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Impurities of the Croton Water.
CAN ITS INJURIOUS ELEMENTS BE NEUTRALIZED? READ THE FOLLOWING:
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

The following testimonial from a well-known gentleman of this City, will prove, in part, what a remedy this is for the disorganization of the stomach. It is only one of many which have been received by the proprietors, but they choose this, as the writer is so well known to the New-York public. By reference to other advertisements, it will be seen the Bitters are for sale everywhere. Principal Depôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. Sold and manufactured by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1859.

DR. HOSTETTER, Pittsburgh, PENN.:

For some years past I have been afflicted with indigestion and dyspepsia, occasionally attended with obstinate attacks of diarrhœa. Being a medical man myself, I seldom take any medicine, but knowing that the peculiar condition of my system required both a tonic and stimulant, I determined to try the effect of a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I was the more readily induced to make the experiment, in consequence of the recent and present excitement in relation to the deleterious effects of a free use of the "Croton Water," since it has exhibited unmistakeable evidences of being largely impregnated with vegetable and animal matter in an active state of decomposition.

I have used three bottles within the last three weeks. Before commencing to take the Bitters I had not had a natural healthy action of my stomach and bowels for three months, and during that time I had lost fifteen pounds of flesh. In two weeks I have gained five pounds in weight, have had a ravenous appetite, perfect digestion and no symptoms of dyspepsia or diarrhœa. But why call your incomparable preparation Bitters? I find it a delightful pungent, aromatic to the taste, and the tangible effects upon the system are a delightful warmth to the stomach and an exhilarating glow over the whole surface of the body, exciting copious perspiration without stimulating the brain or accelerating the nervous system so as to leave any feelings of lassitude or relaxation. This is my experience in the use of this admirable preparation. Let others try it. Yours truly,

G. W. WESTBROOK, No. 77 West 15th-st.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop. —This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, Corner 8th-av. and 28th-st Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery. The Proprietor constantly in attendance.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED to $50. No. 503 Broadway.

MARRIED

MURRAY—DANIELS.—In Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, by the Rev. Mr. Washburn, L. W. MURRAY, of Brooklyn, to Miss NELLIE S. DANIELS, of Hartford.

DUNN—TUCKER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, by the Rev. Jno. Morton, EDWARD L. DUNN, of Plainfield, to CARRIE R., daughter of Capt. Joseph S. Tucker, formerly of Brooklyn, L. I.

☞ Savannah papers please copy.

UNDERHILL—LUKENS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, by Friend's Ceremony, H. UNDERHILL of New-York City, to HARRIET, daughter of Dr. J. Lukens, of Philadelphia.

CAMMANN—SCHENCK.—At Forrest Home, Morrisania, on Thursday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, FANNY N., daughter of Wm. J. Schenck, and GEORGE P. CAMMANN, Jr., of Fordham Westchester County.

ROBINSON—RUSSEY.—At Providence, R. I., on Thursday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, EDWARD C. ROBINSON to MARY W. RUSSEY.

BALLANTINE—BOYD.—At Baltimore, Md., on Thursday, Sept 8, by the Rev. N. C. Burt, Mr. JOHN H. BALLANTINE, of Newark, N. J., to Miss JENNIE, youngest daughter of John Boyd, Esq., of the former place.

LYONS—HUNTINGTON.—At Copsham, Mass., on Friday, Sept. 2, by the Rev. Mr. Potter, Col. GEORGE LYONS, of this City, to SARAH G. HUNTINGTON, of the former place.

DIED

HUMPHRIES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, Mrs. JANE HUMPHRIES, widow of the late John Humphries, in the 94th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of William Kemp, No. 193 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., on Saturday, Sept. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 8, EMMA AUGUSTA, daughter of William J. and Eliza Ann Minard, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 61 8th-av. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

DUNNING.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 8, after a short illness, JOHN S. DUNNING, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 34 Washington-square, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

FASSNER.—In this City on Friday, Sept. 9, PETER FASSNER, in the 67th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 201 West 14th-st., on Monday next, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

EBBITS.—In this City, suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 9, ELIZABETH EBBITS, widow of the late John B. Ebbets.

Future notice of funeral in Sunday morning papers.

WARD.—In Chicago, suddenly, on Friday morning, Sept. 9, after a brief illness, Mrs. ESTHER WARD, widow of Nathaniel Ward, aged 81 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Smith, No. 67 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown, on Monday, Sept. 12, for interment.

ROSBRIDGE.—At West Farms, on Friday, Sept. 9, JOSEPH BOOTH, son of Joseph and Mary Ann Rosbridge, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Morrisania Lodge, No. 428, of Odd Fellows, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father.

☞ Bolton and Matchester (England) papers please copy.

EGAN.—At Paterson, on Thursday, Sept. 8, MARY ANASTASIA, eldest daughter of Kiteran Egan.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her Grandfather, M. Morris, No. 25 Jersey-st., Paterson, this day, (Saturday,) Sept. 10, at 2 o'clock. Cars leave Jersey City, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARR.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, at sea, of consumption, on board bark J. W. Paige, from Monrovia, W. C. A., JOHN CARR, a passenger, of Pemberton, N. J. His effects may be found at Benner & Deakt's, No. 213 Wall-st.

PERKINS.—At Williamsburgh, Mass., on Friday, Sept. 9, in the 45th year of her age, HARRIET OLMSTED, wife of the Rev. Frederick T. Perkins, and daughter of Nathaniel Olmstead, Esq., of New-Haven.

NOW READY.
IN SPLENDID STYLE,
THE SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
In a beautifully
ENGRAVED WRAPPER.

Special Agents for this
CHEAP,
QUICK-SELLING,
and POPULAR ARTICLE,

Wanted in every large town to whom exclusive inducements will be secured for a certain period, in consideration of special effort in favor of this article.

Druggists, Booksellers, and fancy-goods men will all find this "just the thing."

READY ON MONDAY,
THE SHILLING BENZINE,
The second of a cheap series of popular articles.
Wholesale Depôt, No. 159 Water-st.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER.
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER
and
PAIN DESTROYER.
PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.
Price 25 Cents a Box.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

DIAMOND FINGER RINGS.
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
GENTLEMEN'S SEAL-RINGS,
RUBY, EMERALD, PEARL,
GARNET AND OPAL RINGS.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GOLD CHAMELAINE CHAINS.
ENAMELED CHATELAINE CHAINS.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS, new styles.
GOLD GUARD-CHAINS.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.—PAINT, grease spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle,
HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

THE SECOND EXHIBITION IN NEW-YORK OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PICTURES,
consisting of works by
Landseer, Millais, Rosa Bonheur, Troyon, Coutron, Stanfield, Ed. Frere, Ary Scheffer, Brion Gerome, Wallis, Cox,
and nearly every celebrated living artist of the French and English Schools, will be opened at the Galleries of the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
10th-st., near Broadway,
On MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Admission 25 cents. Catalogues 15 cents.

DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS.
This very reliable and pleasant bitters is fast acquiring the popularity it so justly merits, and those who have not tried it had best send for a circular, or go to the depôt and try it for themselves.
Wholesale dealers are requested to call.
GEO. W. WHITE, Agent.
No. 613 Broadway.
Sold in large bottles at 50 cents.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.
Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Onguent, established in 1852, will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post-free to any address.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 199 Nassau-st., New-York.

PATENT MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS, from half pound size to 20 pounds, with a large assortment of Manilla, wrapping, straw and printing paper, very cheap at FREEMAN & ROBERTSONS paper warehouse, No. 66 Beekman-street, New-York. Do not forget the number.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer ARIEL, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 10th day of September, at 2½ o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 483, Sept. 9, 1859.
17, 13, 6, 31, 23, 2, 75, 12, 48, 66, 1, 46, 50, 32.
Class No. 484, Sept 8, 1859.
5, 64, 48, 59, 58, 31, 73, 23, 62, 7, 28, 20, 63.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 481, Sept. 9, 1859.
62, 68, 8, 52, 74, 42, 30, 55, 17, 14, 72, 29, 47.
Class No. 482, Extra Sept. 9, 1859.
27, 26, 78, 30, 15, 4, 69, 6, 12, 28, 60, 77, 67.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

GOOD COOKING!!!
HARRISON'S PATENT KITCHENER
IS THE BEST
RANGE
IN THE MARKET.
IT WILL DO MORE WORK
WITH LESS FUEL
AND LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHER.
FAMILY SIZES FROM $28 TO $175.
HOTEL SIZES AS REQUIRED.
PLEASANT AND SAFE HEATING!!!
CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE
IS VERY SIMPLE AND DURABLE,
HEATS A HOUSE AS WELL AS ANY,
WITH LESS FUEL
AND IS FREE FROM GAS.
THE ABOVE ARE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AND PUT UP IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
NO 442 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Patterns and rights for making and vending the above ranges had on application as above.

$1,000 IF NOT TRUE.
KENNEBUNK LANDING, Me., Aug. 20, 1859.
DR. TOBIAS.

I have sold your Liniment four years; it has given universal satisfaction. I have warranted every bottle and never had one returned. I have also used it in my family for rheumatism, sprains, headache, toothache and coughs, and am sure no family will be without it after once using it. One case I must name—a young man fell from the bow of a ship and badly sprained his shoulder and it jured his neck. A physician was called and treated his case three days without relief. I went to see him and induced him to try your Venetian Liniment. He used one bottle and the second day he came to my store. It surprised me and all who saw him to see how wonderfully had been the effects of your Liniment. Many certificates of cures I could send you, but thinking that I could aid sufferers in letting them know the qualities of your medicine.

I am yours, truly,
SAMUEL B. JELLESON.

DEPOT, 56 CORTLANDT ST.
Sold by all the Druggists.
Price 25 and 50 cents

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,
At Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway,
WILL CURE INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
WILL CURE WEAK LUNGS,
WILL CURE WEAK STOMACHS,
WILL CURE GENERAL DEBILITY,
And for purifying and enriching the blood are absolutely unsurpassed. To be assured of this it is only necessary to make a fair trial. They are put up in quart bottles with the name of Dr. J. BOVEE DODS blown in the glass, with directions for use. Price $1 50 per bottle. The usual discount to the trade. The Doctor can be consulted daily, from 12 to 6 P. M., at his rooms Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

THE DYSPEPTIC, NERVOUS, WEAK INVALID,
WITH DISEASES OF THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, URINARY ORGANS, AGUE, CHILLS, FEVER, &c.,
Are conscientiously assured that the tonic, aiterative, antifebrile and alterative qualities in Farquar's Medicated California Wine or Brandy would benefit them. 'Tis pure juice of the grape. As a general drink delicious. Quart bottles $1. At No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, and HAYES, Brooklyn.

WHY WILL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS and Publishers throw away their money in advertising in worthless newspapers, when they can send circulars to the very parties they want to reach at one-tenth of the cost? The advertiser has CLASSIFIED LISTS of all business men in the United States, which he will furnish on the most moderate terms. Address, for fuller information, M., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

CHESS—CHESS!
COMPLETED AT LAST!
THE BOOK OF THE FIRST AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS
Containing the proceedings of that celebrated assemblage held in New-York in the year 1857 with the papers read in its sessions, the games played in the Grand Tournament, and the stratagems entered in the Problem Tournament, together with sketches of the History of Chess in the Old and New Worlds. By Daniel Willard Fiske, M. A., Official Secretary of the Congress, Editor of the *Chess Monthly* &c.
Adorned with a magnificent untrubished stratagem by Mr. EUGENE B. COOK, in sixty eight moves, engraved and printed in colors. One large 12mo. volume, 553 pp. Muslin, elegant, price $1 50.

ALSO, NOW READY:
THE LIFE AND TRAVELS OF
ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT:
With an introduction from the pen of
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.
With a new steel portrait, engraved expressly for this work from an original photograph in the possession of Mr Bayard Taylor. One large 12mo volume, 496 pages, muslin, price $1 25.
A new and popular life of this distinguished traveler and author, from original and authentic sources, comprising his Life, Travels and Scientific labors, together with sketches of his teachers and co-laborers. An agreeable entertaining volume.
Either of these Books will be sent by mail, postage free, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price, by
RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 130 Grand st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE MAMMOTH STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
With the *Illustrated London News* of Sept. 17, arriving here about Sept. 28, will be published a
SPLENDID COLORED PICTURE
of
THE GREAT EASTERN
on the Ocean under full sail and steam.
The size of this Picture is double that of any colored picture yet published by the London *News*, being 25 by 24½ inches, and is rather larger than four pages of the *Illustrated London News*. It will be the finest ever issued by the London *News* and is beyond question the best Picture of the Great Steamship yet published at any price.
Single copies thirty cents.
As the demand will be very great, and the supply necessarily limited, orders must be given at once, or it will be impossible to supply them.
WILLMER & ROGERS,
Corner Nassau and Liberty sts., New-York
Orders received by every News Agent and Bookseller in the United States and Canada.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the Business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, of every variety taste and style ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other store in the City.
$40,000 saved yearly by being off Broadway.
The best artists that can be had in the world are employed in the custom and other departments of this establishment.
LADIES—Please call and examine the Children's Department.

MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES,
RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
At GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal st., between Bowery and Mott-st.
Save 50 per cent. by buying your mattresses and bedding at the manufactory.
Full-sized double hair mattresses, from $8 up.
Full-sized double corn-husk mattresses, $3 50.
Palliasses per pair, $4 50.
A good bed, b

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-Square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the senior classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors of commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 13; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

ELMWOOD FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES,
No. 39 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education. Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant family home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent, if desired.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.
Rev. B. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL, assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.

For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
Po'keepsie, July 23, 1859.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., }

This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with new facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

MR. ELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 8th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 30th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City.

French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st, corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., Opens in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public Seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No. 383 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The next term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodation in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss LAURA REDMOND (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School. Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 20th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CREGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganised last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin, $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. CAMPFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER School to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S Bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Union-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 25th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARNETT.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIAVTE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sep. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 13. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Oakhill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Parents are of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 936 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RETURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Levcridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 666 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.
This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with gymnasium under special teacher,) No 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 186 2d-av.; at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. EGMENDORF'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 101 West 26th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., (corner of Macdougal st.,) on Washington-square. Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, bookkeeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 134 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the name of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOSS. Location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term re opens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.; Carter & Brothers, No. 630 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal,
ROBERT BOLTON.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—An English, French, German, Classical and Mathematical Boarding School. Every personal comfort as well as every facility for a substantial and accomplished education is here furnished on moderate terms. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, or WERNER & BERG, Esq. Information may be also obtained at the Law Office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English $63. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of this School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

A YOUNG LADY, A PUPIL OF SIGNOR ABASINI, and fully competent to teach his system, will receive a few pupils to instruct in vocal and instrumental music. Lessons given at her own residence, or at the residences of her pupils. For terms and further particulars address C. E. G., Box No. 348 Post-office, Brooklyn.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED to receive young ladies who wish to pass the Winter in New-York for the purpose of private study, or attendance on concerts and lectures, without being subjected to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Address Mrs E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th-st., New-York. References exchanged.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 13th st., WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 5. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be opened Sept. 15. There is a primary department. Professor NOEL BERGIER, Director.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MORRHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 660 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under exclusive charge of one of the principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST 14TH ST., corner 8th-av, has been reopened. Circulars may be had at the school, or of C. Shepard & Co., Booksellers, No. 297 Broadway; Rector Charles D. Morris, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

THE MISSES MEEKER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st, bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th av., on Thursday, Sept 15.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No 68 West 16th st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 762 Broadway.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th av., will re open their Boarding and Day School or young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH school, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 71 West 34th-st., corner of 6th av., now in its fortieth year, reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5, with every advantage for the education of youth, both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of twelve experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life. Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution. They will be furnished with Circulars containing the names of numerous references and full particulars as to terms, discipline, mode of instruction, &c.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTES, NOS. 911 and 13 Market-st. and 309 West 22d-st. The former has reopened Sept. 5. The latter will open Sept. 12. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westerman & Co.'s, No. 440 Broadway; Raynor, Howe & Ferry's, No. 79 Bowery; Eberhard Faber's, No. 133 William-st; F. Mann's, No. 92 8th-av.; Dr. Dulon's, No. 13 Market-st., and Dr. Gercke's, No. 309 West 22d-st. A limited number of pupils may be accommodated with board in both of these institutions.
Dr. RUDOLPH DULON. Dr. HARTWIG GERCKE.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOI'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, No. 279 WEST TWENTY SECOND ST., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. Mme. C. assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation. She will be aided by professors of acknowledged merit, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. A class in oil-painting and the new styles of Grecian art on Saturdays.

CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL—Beautifully situated, near Rolling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City. Number limited to six. Studies—English branches, classics, mathematics, modern languages, drawing; also, when desired, theoretic and practical agriculture. Advantages—Those of private tutorship. Address for circulars the Principal, HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Belleville, N. J., or SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. FITZ'S well known school for young ladies at Brookline, Mass., will reopen the last of September.

Mrs. FITZ has letters of high commendation from Hon. Edward Everett, Governor Banks, Major Lincoln, and others of Massachusetts, and can refer to the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, Rev. Dr. Canfield, and other gentlemen in this City. Mrs. F. will be at the Everett house until Wednesday next, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education—the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to W. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y.—Mrs. and Miss VAN RENSSELAER will reopen their school on Wednesday, September 28. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of N. Y., Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, and others. For circulars apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 348 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 3, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. Offers a very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE. French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopened Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. The Junior department is under the maternal care of Madame LESPINASSE.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies—No. 110 West 45th st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Miss SANDHAM respectfully informs her friends and the public that the Fall Term of her School will commence Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, née de Bonhermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on Sept 15.

INSTITUTE FOR THE YOUNG.—THIS INstitute will be opened on Monday, the 12th inst., for boarding and day scholars from the age of six to fifteen years, at No. 119 East 39th st., near Lexington-av. Omnibuses will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.
Mme DE CHANGARNIER, Principal.

$2.50.—LADIES' WRITING CLASS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will form special classes for ladies at only $2 50. All stiffness or cramping will be removed from the most cramped hand, and elegant style given in ten lessons. Book keeping only $5. Apply immediately for cheap lessons.

A FINE LARGE ROOM, ON FIRST FLOOR, to let, to two gentlemen, with breakfast; also a pleasant room for one in a quiet private house. Respectable parties desiring permanency preferred. Apply northeast corner of 20th st. and 4th-av., opposite the church.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 26th st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BOND WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School, No. 180 West 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sept. 5. Private instruction given after school. A vacancy for music scholars with privilege of practice.

MISS FORBES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the public and the parents of her pupils that her school, at No. 52 North Moore st., will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars with references may be obtained at her residence, No. 22 North Moore st.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—WILLIAM DRESSLER, Professor of Music, respectfully informs his friends and pupils that he has resumed giving lessons on the piano-forte. Address DRESSLER'S music store, No. 333 Broadway, near 22d st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—AN ABLE TEACHER of the above language, who has filled some honorable diplomatic posts in Spain, desires to teach said language to pupils at their residences. Address F. K., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply for a week, at No. 50 Lexington av., corner 25th-st., green door.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by W. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

MRS. DIEVZ, NO. 32 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her French and English School for young ladies, Sept. 15. The adult classes will be continued.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER school for Young Ladies and Misses on MONDAY, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 15.

MRS. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 15 East Washington place, will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BUNCE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN, No. 181 East 15th-st., (near Stuyvesant square,) opens Monday, Sept. 12.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES TAYLORS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12. No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors west of Washington square.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREWS' BOARDING School for young ladies, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 375 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7TH INST., a GOLD WATCH, CHAIN, SEAL and KEY, going through Hudson, Laight and Canal sts., or in a Madison-av. stage. A liberal reward will be paid at No. 47 West 24th-st.

LOST—PASS-BOOK NO. 10,789, ISSUED BY THE Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. The finder will oblige the owner by leaving it at the Bank, No. 546 Broadway.

FOUND—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF J. W. HILL, payable to order of William E. Likeman. It can be had by applying at the publication office of the *Times*, and paying for this advertisement.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WHITE, GOLD-BAND AND RICHLY-Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, &c. Table Cutlery, Cut Glass, Silver-Plated ware, &c. E. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 232 Bleecker-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FIVE BLACK CARRIAGE horses, gentle and fit for family use. For particulars apply at No. 32 South William-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, who teaches all the branches of a thorough English education and music, both vocal and instrumental, (harp and piano,) is desirous of obtaining a situation, either as governess, as the South, or as teacher of music in a seminary. Unquestionable testimonials exchanged. A liberal salary expected. Address Mrs. NORTON, Box No. 2,713 Post office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires an engagement in a family resident in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City, to teach the English branches, music, and French, for which her own board would be received as compensation, while she would pay a fair price for that of her two little girls, aged 8 and 6. Address, for three days, E. M., Box No. 991 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) and English; Latin, if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED LADY, SPEAKING English, French, German and Italian, wishes to form an engagement as traveling companion with a family going to Europe; references exchanged. Address N. N., care of F. W. Christern, foreign bookseller, No. 703 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching, who can give unexceptionable references, a situation as daily or occasional governess for advanced pupils in English, French, German and Italian, as acquired in Europe. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 3,805 New-York Post-office.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well-educated English lady is desirous of a re engagement. Added to her own language she instructs in French, (which she speaks fluently,) music and drawing; Italian if required. The best City reference can be offered. Address Z., No. 30 Clinton place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE and well qualified in all the common and most of the higher English branches, a situation as teacher in an established school in the City. Address M. H., No. 49 West 31st-st.

A LADY HIGHLY QUALIFIED TO TEACH the advanced English branches, including the higher mathematics, drawing, French and Latin, wishes a situation in a family school. Address Box No. 148 Brooklyn Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as daily governess in a school or private family. She can teach the usual English branches, French, Music, and the rudiments of Latin. Address R. M., Union-square Post-office. References exchanged.

A LADY IS DESIROUS TO MEET WITH an engagement as teacher of music and languages. She has testimonials and references. Would go abroad. Address C. H., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, New-York.

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PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS.
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE
Are all of the full scale of 7 octave. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanism, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed-plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous and pure on their vibrations as the piano becomes

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "THIESSEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 15 Franklin st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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THE ONLY GENUINE
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Is prepared by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, whose name is printed on the outside wrapper of each bottle besides having on the same wrapper, the written signature of

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To purchase any other were money wasted, and health injured; to sell any other is fraud, which renders the vendor liable to criminal prosecution.

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SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The amount of suffering relieved by this invaluable preparation is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affections of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Piles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, Glandular Enlargement, Hip Disease, &c., are effectually cured by its use.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARMICHAEL and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 512 Broadway.
By the new French method,
All secret Diseases, Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

SULPHUR BATHS.

Established by LOUIS J. TIMOLAT, in 1820.
For the Cure of Rheumatism, Eruptions of the Skin, Mercurial Diseases, &c., &c.
No. 1 Carroll-place Bleecker-st.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which fully justifies the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats, also, in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion excess or other causes. An anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.—MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold, also, by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No 48 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury Atlas, &c.*

DR. HAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's the afre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultation gratis.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise, &c.*, offices corner of Houston and Cross by, (No. 123 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 5 to 8 Sunday excepted. The author's reputation will specially guarantee the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. F. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

DR. COOPER, No. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION!—The poisoners are at work counterfeiting the Antidote. Remember, buy none from Druggists, the genuine can be had only of us, and our only Brooklyn agent, HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st. PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Delightful Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

SATTERLEE & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange place,
Will receive private sale, a list
Offer to INVESTMENT BUYERS at
of FIRST-CLASS Insurance Stocks,
comprising the following Companies:
Lots divided to suit purchasers.

Ætna,	Lamar,
American,	Lenox,
Arctic,	Lorillard,
Beekman,	Manhattan,
Brevoort,	Market,
City,	Mechanics' and Traders',
Clinton,	Mercantile
Commercial,	Metropolitan,
Commonwealth,	National,
Coen Exchange,	New World,
Empire City,	New-York Fire and Marine,
Excelsior,	Park,
Exchange,	People's,
Firemen's Fund,	Relief,
Fulton,	Republic,
Goodhue,	Resolute,
Greenwich,	Rutgers,
Grocers,	Security,
Harmony,	United States,
Home,	Washington,
Howard,	Williamsburgh City,
Humboldt,	American Exchange,
Jersey City,	Columbian Marine,
Knickerbocker,	Mercantile Mutual,
Lafayette,	Great Western Marine,

Also, a choice variety of CITY and RAILWAY BONDS and DIVIDEND PAYING INVESTMENT STOCKS at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board or at private sale on commission.

GEORGE B. SATTERLEE,
H. A. BOSTWICK,
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SATTERLEE & CO.,
Bankers and Commission
Stock Brokers,
No. 49 Exchange place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

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BILLS ON PARIS and Sterling Bills, at short or 30-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 57 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in Eriepiace, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.

By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription to one hundred thousand dollars of the increased capital stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be opened at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st September, proximo, and kept open for the space of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed for. Dividends on stock so subscribed for will be payable in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage ten per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds.
Scott County (Ill.) seven per cent. Bonds.
Mason County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds.
Schuyler County (Ill.) seven per cent. Bonds.
All the above are first class securities for permanent investments. Inquire of GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange place.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERtain certificate No. 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Bank of the City of New-York, standing in the name of Delia M. Ten Broeck, dated 23d September, 1854, has been lost, stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as application has been made by said Delia M. Ten Broeck to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate.

Dated June 28, 1859.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.—CORner of 3d av. and 25th-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Married women and children have by law exclusive control of all deposits made by them in this bank. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent allowed on all deposits of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th of October will draw interest from the 1st. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary. S. K. GREEN, President.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Sept. 15 at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 14th to the 15th of September inclusive.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

$1,000.—ANY PERSON HAVING THIS amount to invest for a period of five years, upon security of real estate of five times the amount, or who would like a partnership wherein a large annual profit would be guaranteed upon the investment will please address, personally or by letter, for two days, E. L. S., at Joy, Coe & Co's.

DEMOIN NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY.—Forty shares Demoin Stock wanted to purchase for cash. Address, stating price per share, W., Johnson House, corner of Chambers-st. and College-place, New-York.

ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO.—THE HOLDERS of the past due Coupons of Athens County, Ohio, are requested to call at the office of
WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale, by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH E. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FREDK. B. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES P. MCILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEEKMAN,
JAMES C. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MALONEBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES S. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
	WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RAYMOND, Ass't. Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NO. 7 CITY HALL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until Sept. 15, at 12 M., for 350 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the county, the ton to be calculated at 2,000 pounds. Also, proposals for 80 cords of Kindling Wood, (Pine,) cut and split for use.

The said Coal and Wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

PETER P. VOORHIS,
ISAAC BELL, JR.,
WM. M. TWEED,
WM. R. STEWART,
ORISON BLUNT,
} Committee.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APpointed by the Board of Aldermen to memorialize his Excellency the Governor of the State of New York to reorganize the Twelfth Regiment, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. All parties interested are requested to attend.

JOHN H. BRADY,
JOHN LYNES,
ROBERT T. DARRAGH,
THOMAS STEBBINS,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
} Special Committee.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, September 12, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Board of Assessors, No. 32 Chambers street. All persons having business with said Committee are notified to be present.

THOS. STEPHENS,
H. W. GENET,
GEO STARR,
} Committee on Assessments.

CREDITORS' NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF the late firm of PERSSE & BROOKS are requested to attend a meeting to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, at 12 M., at the office of the Persse & Brooks' Paper Works No 8 Spruce st. New-York, to confer together respecting the future management of the Paper Mills at Windsor Locks, Connecticut.

GEO. J. FORREST, Assignee.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1859.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROADWAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, warranted not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS.
SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM.			PECK-SLIP.		
A. M.	1	P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15 P. M.
A. M.	3	P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15	P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15	P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15 P. M.
12:30	A. M.	6:15	P. M.	1:30	P. M. 7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (DIRECT,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH Capt. Geo: FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE BRANCH PORT.		
Wednes.	Sept. 7,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes.	Sep.. 7,	10 A.M.
Thursd..	Sept. 8,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd..	Sept. 8,	10:30 A.M.
Friday..	Sept. 9,	3:30 P.M.	Friday..	Sept. 9,	6 A.M.
Saturd..	Sept. 10,	3:30 P.M.	Saturd..	Sept. 10,	6:30 A.M.
Monday	Sept. 12,	3 P.M.	Monday.	Sept. 12,	7 A.M.
Tuesday.	Sept. 13,	3 P.M.	Tuesday	Sept. 13,	7 A.M.
Wednes.	Sept. 14,	3 P.M.	Wednes.	Sept. 14,	7 A.M.
Thursd..	Sept. 15,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd..	Sept. 15,	7 A.M.
Friday..	Sept 16,	4 P.M.	Friday..	Sept. 16,	7 A.M.
Sunday.	Sept. 18,	7 A.M.	Saturd..	Sept. 17,	7 A.M.
Monday.	Sept. 19,	12:30 P.M.	Sunday.	Sept. 18,	12 M.
Tuesday	Sept. 20,	1:30 P.M.	Tuesday.	Sept. 20,	8 A.M.
Wednes.	Sept. 21,	2:30 P.M.	Wednes.	Sept. 21,	9 A.M.
Thursd..	Sept. 22,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd..	Sept. 22,	10 A.M.
Friday..	Sept. 23,	4 P.M.	Friday..	Sept. 23,	11 A.M.
Saturday.	Sept. 24,	7 A.M.	Saturd..	Sept. 24,	6 A.M.
Monday.	Sept. 26,	3 P.M.	Sunday.	Sept. 25,	3 P.M.
Tuesday.	Sept. 27,	3 P.M.	Tuesday.	Sept. 27,	7 A.M.
Wednes.	Sept. 28,	3 P.M.	Wednes.	Sept. 28,	7 A.M.
Thursd..	Sept 29,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd..	Sept. 29,	7 A.M.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, FOR WASHINGTON, COUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
We'day.	Sept. 7,	11 A. M.	We'day	Sept. 7,	3 P. M.
Thurs.	Sept. 8,	12 M.	Thurday	Sept. 8,	4 P. M.
Friday.	Sept. 9,	12:30 P. M.	Friday	Sept 9,	4:30 P. M.
Saturd.	Sept. 10,	1:30 P. M.	Saturday	Sept. 10,	5 P. M.
Sunday	Sept 11,	7 A. M.	Sunday	Sept 11,	3 P. M.
Mond'y.	Sept. 12,	7:30 A. M.	Monday.	Sept 12,	2:30 P. M.
Tuesday	Sept 13,	8 A. M.	Tuesday.	Sept. 13,	3:30 P. M.
We'day.	Sept. 14,	8 A. M.	We'day	Sept. 14,	3:30 P. M.
Th'day.	Sept. 15,	8 A. M.	Thu'day.	Sept. 15,	4 P. M.
Friday.	Sept. 16,	9 A. M.	Friday.	Sept. 16,	4:30 P. M.
Sat'day.	Sept. 17,	10:30 A. M.	Monday.	Sept. 19,	7 A. M.
Tuesd'y.	Sept. 20,	11 A. M.	Tuesday.	Sept. 20,	7 P. M.
We'day.	Sept. 21,	10:30 A. M.	We'day.	Sept 21,	2:30 P. M.
Th'day.	Sept. 22,	11 A. M.	Thu'day.	Sept 23,	3 P. M.
Friday.	Sept. 23,	12 M.	Friday.	Sept 23,	4 P. M.
Sat'day.	Sept. 24,	3 P. M.	Monday.	Sept 26,	7 P. M.
Tuesday.	Sept. 27,	8 A. M.	Tuesday.	Sept 27,	3:30 P. M.
We'day.	Sept. 28,	8:30 A. M.	We'day.	Sept 28,	3:30 P. M.
Thu'day	Sept. 29,	8:30 A. M.	Thu'day.	Sept. 29,	4 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND WEST POINT.—On SUNDAY, Sept. 11, 1859, the splendid steamer ERIE, Capt. O. BARRELL, will leave the pier foot of Harrison st., North River, at 7 o'clock, stopping at Christopher and Amos sts. at 1¼, 22d-st. 7¾, 41st-st. 7¾, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Verplanck's Point, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 4 o'clock, stopping at all the above-named places. This excursion will afford a fine opportunity for the passengers to inspect West Point, Washington's Head-quarters at Newburgh and other places of great interest. Price 50 cents to Newburgh; to Yonkers and Dobbs' Ferry 25 cents.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers ADIRONDACK or UNITED STATES, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FERRIS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh.—Fare 50 cents; 75 cents to go and return.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher-st., every Sunday morning, at 7½ o'clock. Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

KEYPORT AND CLIFFWOOD DIRECT.—SUNDAY, Sept. 11.—Steamer ISLAND HOME leaves Grand-st 7.30, Peck slip 7.45, Murray-st 8 and Spring-st 8:30, returning leaves Keyport at 3 P. M. Fare 50 cents each way. Excursion will land at Keyport one hour sooner than by inside route.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9½ A. M.; 1¾, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New Haven Railroads.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELLER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

CHANGE OF HOUR TO SAG HARBOR.—From 6 to 5 o'clock. The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—FOR KEYPORT FROM the foot of Murray st., KEYPORT leave daily Sundays excepted) at 2 P. M.; and Keyport at 6 A. M. ALIUS PRICE leaves 9 A. M. and KEYPORT 5 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains
8:15 A. M. from 4th st. White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:20 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after SUNDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, 9:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 8:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Easton with trains for New-York, Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington. Leaves New-York for Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8½ A. M. and 5½ and 5¾ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 9 and 11¾ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton-market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning, leave Flushing at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:10 and 11:10 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 9th st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New York, and West Flushing. On sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 2, 6 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip 25 cents.

O. CHARLOCK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Albany 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 33d sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 2:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 6:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 6:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8½ A. M. and 5¾ and 5¾ P. M. Lea

FROM KANSAS.

Politics in Kansas—The New Constitution—Republican Triumph in Wyandotte County—News from the Mines—$2,000 in Gold brought in by Dr. John W. Lee—A Husband in Pursuit of a Runaway Wife; &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1859.

The candidates of the Republican and Democratic Parties, Messrs. PARROTT and JOHNSTON, are about to stump Eastern Kansas together, going into every settlement, and discussing before the people the questions at issue in the approaching election for delegates to Congress. They will hold joint meetings, after the style of DOUGLAS and LINCOLN in Illinois, last year. A thorough canvass of the Territory, upon the ratification of the Wyandotte Constitution and the election of delegates, is contemplated by the Republicans, and prominent speakers have been engaged for the work. The opposition manifested against the Wyandotte Constitution by the Democracy will only have a tendency to interest the people in its success, and bring out a big vote.

The Leavenworth Constitution failed for the want of opposition. The people considered its ratification a sure thing, and too many remained at home, instead of attending to the election—consequently but few votes were polled, for either its rejection or its ratification. It appeared with such a meager indorsement that we were ashamed of it ourselves, and could hardly insist upon its acceptance by Congress, and urge our admission into the Union under it.

Some of our leading Democrats assure us privately that, no matter how many votes we poll for the ratification of the new Constitution—we may indorse it by ten thousand majority—the United States Senate and Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration will reject our application for admission into the Union, unless they—the Democrats—succeed in electing a majority of the Legislature, and Representative to Congress under it, and thereby secure a full Democratic representation in the Federal Government—which they hardly expect to do, consequently they make a fight to secure its rejection by the people, to prevent the party in power at Washington from taking the responsibility of refusing compliance with our petition to become a free and independent State.

The Democracy have abandoned the project of making the question of the annexation of Southern Nebraska a plank in their platform. They found it very unpopular with the people in Southern Kansas. Even the Democrats there are bitterly opposed to such a measure, and threatened to make a row if it was made an issue.

It was thought the Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON would oppose the new Constitution, but he is out in favor of its ratification, and is announced to address the Republican Club in this city on Monday evening next, in its support. The Ex-Secretary and acting Governor of Kansas, Mr. STANTON, has become one of our prominent citizens; he is fully identified with us, has a claim in this county, and is erecting a beautiful residence upon it. He is progressing rapidly towards a full and hearty support of Republican principles. At present he stands aloof from both parties, a warm friend of DOUGLAS.

The new Constitution is gaining ground every day, The Democrats are not united in opposition to it. Some of them, old residents of Kansas, men who have experienced all the evils of a Territorial form of Government, repudiate that plank in the platform of the party, and will vote for the Constitution. Even Leavenworth County is set down as sure for it by a hundred majority.

The leaders of the Democratic Party have not been able to secure the establishment of a rigid party discipline in their organization, so necessary to success. Many of them are identified with our past troubles, are unpopular with a minority of the Democrats, who are disposed to act independent of their dictation; too many of the old border ruffian chiefs are in, and have the control of the party, to secure union.

Wyandotte County, considered Democratic by about one hundred and fifty majority, elected two Democrats to the Constitutional Convention, went Republican by a handsome majority a few days since in the election of a county officer. The provisions of the Registry law were rigidly enforced, and an honest election was the result. The Democrats will have hard work to carry any county for JOHNSTON outside of Doniphan and Leavenworth.

Several horse thieves have been captured recently, and a few of them hung. The body of a young man named MURRY was taken from the river a few days since, having a new rope dangling from it, indisputable proof that he had been hanged by the neck until dead, and thrown into the Kaw only a few hours previous.

Another, JAMES OSWOLD, a native of Scotland, was summarily disposed of by hanging during this week, near Leavenworth City, for stealing horses.

A few others were hung up for a short time and then sent out of the Territory, with a promise that if ever caught here again they would hang them until life was extinct.

Such proceedings cannot be justified—hanging men without process for stealing, and often upon a mere suspicion of their guilt. Horse stealing has become so prevalent, that the people are very much exasperated, and when a suspected thief falls into their custody there is but little hope of mercy for him.

People continue to arrive from the Rocky Mountains, bringing rather encouraging reports of gold. One young man came in yesterday, after a thousand pounds of butter to take back to the mines on a speculation, another came here a few weeks since, and is nearly ready to return with a load of reading matter, books, &c., for the accommodation of the miners who intend to winter at Denver City. He proposes to establish a circulating library. A train of half a dozen wagons are now on the way to Colorado City, near the South Park, nearly a hundred miles from Pike's Peak, where several miners intend to winter.

Dr. JOHN W. LEE, formerly a surgeon in the United States Army, and for several years a resident of the West, and trader in the mountains, came in on Tuesday last, on his way to Kansas City, to purchase and take out to the mines nearly twenty tons of goods. He came through with oxen in twenty-five days, the shortest trip I believe on record, by the Southern or Santa Fé route. He left the mountains with a large number of cattle, and had left several of them on his way in order to have a fresh yoke now and then to hitch on when he goes back; he intends to start for Colorado, or the mountains, on or about the 20th inst. He brought in $20,000 in gold. He says there is plenty of gold out in the mountains, but it requires a man with a sufficient capital to purchase machinery, including a steam engine, to work the mines with profit; a spade or pan is a very poor implement to make a fortune with in the mines. Digging gold is like farming, if a person has a capital he can make money, otherwise he cannot, and had better not make the attempt.

The Doctor had known of some instances where money had been made by the use of the pan and shovel, but such cases were rare. He says that a large majority of the men that have gone out are without means, and will make nothing, while those who are using machinery are getting a pile of the golden ore, and considered fortunate. It does not depend altogether upon luck, but upon the means. "Fortune favors the brave," providing they have the requisite machinery.

Dr. LEE had, during his residence in the mountains, washed out only one pan of dirt for gold, and obtained from it about seventy-five cents' worth. It was in what is called the Spanish diggings. While thus engrossed, he saw a man near by catch a fine speckled trout. He immediately threw away his pan, and, having obtained a hook and line, he went to fishing, and caught a fine lot of trout, some of them weighing nearly three pounds; but unfortunately, while in pursuit of a grasshopper for bait, he stumbled and fell, sprained his ankle, was lame, gave up fishing, and came in after some goods! He has a partner in business, who is now in the mountains, trading with the miners, Mexicans and Indians.

Not many days ago, a gentleman arrived from the mines, who had lost his wife by elopement. She had left him, and ran away with another man. He supposed they had returned to the States, and came on to overtake them. If he had gone to California, he would probably have found them enjoying the pleasures of married bliss, or perhaps he might have overtaken them in Salt Lake City, under the ministrations of BRIGHAM YOUNG.

DR. DOY, the rescued citizen of Kansas from the jail at St. Joseph, Missouri, is here, with his family. Sheriff MORGAN, of Buchanan County, has offered a reward of $1,000 for the recapture of his prisoner. He also says (privately) that he has $5,000 to expend, if necessary, to secure the return of DOY to his custody. Up to the present time no one has made any attempt to secure the above reward.

This same Sheriff MORGAN took a poor colored citizen, of Ottawa, Illinois, JAMES LISBON, while on his way to Pike's Peak, imprisoned him in the St. Joseph jail for four months, took him out one day and subjected him to the most cruel torture with a rawhide, to make him say that he was a fugitive slave from Culpepper County, Virginia. It was a terrible punishment. LISBON stood out for a while, refusing to say he was a slave, but at last he gave up to his tormentor, who sold him to a trader going South, for $1,044.

Illinois, with her one million inhabitants, is powerful—a sovereign State—and should assert her sovereignty in the vindication of her honor, by reaching out her arm to rescue this native-born citizen from the Southern house of bondage.

Dr. DOY, during his confinement in the jails of Missouri, was an eye-witness to many a heart-rending scene—the torture to which slaves were subjected; and I understand he is preparing an account of his imprisonment for the Press.

If Southside ADAMS, instead of putting up at the hotels, and fine residences of Southern planters, during his visit at the South, had been imprisoned with the slaves in jails, he would have seen Slavery as it is, and never have been guilty of publishing such a book as he did.

A young man, a native of the old Keystone State, ALLEN PENN, of Pittsburgh, Penn., was kidnapped on the Missouri, confined in Platte City jail for six months, made his escape, was recaptured and confined an additional four months and advertised to be sold as a slave during the present month. He again made his escape and reached this city in safety, where he is now employed in one of our hotels. His free papers were stolen from him, and no means allowed him to write to his friends. They intended to sell him into Southern Slavery, but his fortunate escape prevented the consummation of villainy.

It is quite a common affair to kidnap free persons of color and sell them as slaves.

Our elections this Fall occur as follows: 1. That on the Constitution on the first Tuesday in October. 2. The Territorial election in November for delegates to the Legislature and county officers. and members of [illegible] is a provision 3. If the Constitution is adopted [illegible] A full State by law for a State election in December. ticket and Legislature is then to be elected. This is rather a severe programme of election duty for one State or Territory in six months.

The weather is very pleasant. JACQUES.

The Swindler of the Music Teachers.

HIS ARRIVAL IN PHILADELPHIA—CURIOUS CATALOGUE OF HIS MISDOINGS.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of last Evening.

HIRAM P. LESLIE, the swindler of the fifteen music teachers, arrived in this city, from Washington, last night, under escort of Special Officer SCHLEGEL. The scamp was taken to the Central Station, where he was visited this morning by hundreds of people. Those who expected to see a fine looking man, with fascinating address and prepossessing appearance, were greatly mistaken. The prisoner is small in stature, twenty-four years of age, with short, sandy whiskers. He dresses in a coarse gray suit, and wears a drab slouched hat. His face is more indicative of vulgar cunning than of any other peculiarity. The general expression of those who saw the man was surprise that intelligent persons should allow themselves to be wheedled by any unsupported representations which he might make. If he were to offer wooden clocks or patent mouse traps for sale a shrewd person would, we think, be cautious not to buy upon the strength of his declarations, but would 'make his own eyes his market."

We had an interview with LESLIE at the Central Station to day, and although he knew that we intended making his statement public, he made no hesitation at conversing freely concerning himself and his misdeeds. In reply to queries he told us that he was born in Yates County, N. Y., and that he was 24 years of age. He is married, and his wife resides in Washington City. He has no children. He was not trained to any regular trade, but he picked up a knowledge of coppersmithing, which he sometimes turns to account.

Some time since he went to Washington, and he obtained employment there as a packer and laborer in the Department of the Interior. He was discharged from there in consequence of the appropriations becoming exhausted, and among his papers was found a letter of recommendation from the Corresponding Secretary of the Department, who represents him as being a worthy and industrious man. This letter bears date May 23, 1859. LESLIE protests that until that time he had led an honest life. The following letter, in the handwriting of Senator DOUGLAS, was also found among his papers:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: The bearer of this (Mr. LESLIE) has been unfortunate, and desires to obtain employment for a week or two, if no longer, to enable him to go home. I should be very grateful to you can you give him employment if only for so short a time, until he can obtain the means of support of obtaining a place; or to enable him to get home.

Trusting that you may be able to do something for him, I remain, very truly, your friend,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Capt. MEIGS, Superintendent Capitol extension.

LESLIE says that by means of this letter he obtained work on the Patent Office, being employed as a coppersmith upon the roof of that building.

At the latter end of May, being out of honest employment, he turned his attention to rascality. He became connected with another swindler, who has not yet been arrested.

One of their first feats was to go to Alabama, where they got up a confidence game. They issued handbills, of which the following is a copy:

FOR THE NORTH.

Parties wishing to visit the North and see all the fine mountain scenery, will do well to secure the service of an experienced guide, who has visited all of the watering places, and is well acquainted with all the best hotels, and can come with the best of references as to honesty and sobriety. He can be found at the Exchange Hotel for a short time.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 17, 1859.

A large number of these handbills was found among his effects. We cannot understand that he made anything by this swindle; but a number of persons were duped, as their letters found among other papers prove.

The next feat in order seems to have been a swindle perpetrated upon a number of poor men out of employment in Baltimore. An advertisement was put in the *Sun*, of that city, over the name of AUSTIN MASON, throwing out inducements to all who had a cash capital of $5 to engage in a very profitable business. Great numbers of replies to this advertisement were received by LESLIE, and were found among the papers in his possession. The latter says he made nothing by that operation.

The next swindle was perpetrated at the expense of the patriotism of his victims. Circulars similar to the following were distributed in this city and other places, and they made numerous dupes.

MT. VERNON ASSOCIATION.

It being the desire of the Managing Committee of the Mt. Vernon Association to repair the yard and house of our beloved WASHINGTON, it is hoped that a liberal reward will meet the labors of all Agents. It will be the Agent's place to receive for all moneys received, and each and every receipt will entitle the owner to one Engraving (in a gilt frame) of the Home and Grave of GEORGE WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country.

LESLIE had sham credentials to show his right to act as agent for the Association, and his blank receipts were embellished with a portrait of WASHINGTON. Large numbers of these blanks and circulars were found among the papers of the scamp.

The next exploit seems to have been the swindle of the music teachers, the particulars of which are familiar to all our readers. LESLIE declares that his partner cheated him out of the proceeds of the swindle, and that he made nothing whatever by the operation. He denies, with much warmth, that he took either of the young ladies from New-York, or that he did anything worse than swindle them.

A large budget of letters, from the young ladies who were victimized were at the Central Station this morning, having been found in the possession of the prisoner. These are the replies to the advertisement of the scamp in which situations by wholesale were offered to applicants. A perusal of them is calculated to strengthen the feeling of indignation against a man who could so cruelly deceive poor girls, induce them to give up their situations, divert them from their homes, and swindle them out of their money and effects.

LESLIE will be taken into court without the preliminary of a hearing before a magistrate, a true bill having been found against him by the Grand Jury.

This morning he was taken to a daguerreotypist for the purpose of having his photograph taken for the Rogues' Gallery, but he refused to sit for the portrait.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BODY FOUND.—Yesterday the body of a man was taken out of the water at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, Gowanus, which had apparently been in the water several weeks. The deceased was apparently about 35 years old, five feet nine inches high, dark hair and whiskers on chin. He had on dark striped pants, dark sack coat, black vest, black satin stock, blue socks, congress gaiters, and white shirt. In his pocket was found a few cents in change, a bill for board at the Key-stone Hotel, in Division-street, New-York, from Jan. 8, 1859, to March 22d, amounting to $59, upon which there was a payment of $30. The bill was made out to Capt. HUMPHREYS. A letter to a "dear friend" was also found on the person of deceased, dated Aug. 18, 1859, and signed "E. B. Hays." The letter was a call to pay some money due, and was doubtless, addressed to the deceased, who, it is supposed, was Captain HUMPHREYS. The body can be seen at the dead house, Canton-street, Brooklyn.

FIRE—ACCIDENT.—A stable owned by WILLIAM BEARD, on Franklin near Myrtle-avenue, was destroyed by fire at a little past 4 o'clock yesterday morning, with all the contents, including a horse belonging to SAMUEL GIBBS. Mr. BEARD'S loss is about $500. The horse was worth $70. A house owned by JAMES DUFFY, adjoining the stable, was damaged to the extent of $50. While going to this fire, a fireman named MICHAEL MALONE, was knocked down by a machine and run over. He was taken home by his companions severely but not dangerously injured.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—A lighterman named PETER GALLAGHER, who was injured a few days since while unloading a lighter at the foot of Atlantic-street, died yesterday in the Long Island College Hospital.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—A man named T. H. NOURSE, residing in De Kalb-avenue, while standing in front of a hotel at the foot of Broadway on Thursday evening, had one of his legs broken by a kick from a horse.

DISPENSARY PRACTICE.—During the month of August last 385 cases were treated in the Williamsburgh Dispensary.

CARROLL PARK.—There will be instrumental music and a promenade in Carroll Park, between 5 and 7 o'clock this evening.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

DECISIONS BY JUDGE LOTT, SEPT. 9.

Augustus F. Stowell vs. *Daniel J. Searing and others.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs to the plaintiff and $5 costs to William S. Conklin, one of the defendants.

A. McAndrew and Samuel Wann vs. *Thomas F. Clofton.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest, &c., denied with $10 costs.

Nehemiah Hand vs. *Cornelius G. Cloff and Charles P. Persuhn.*—Motion for defendants to elect between defences, &c., denied with $10 costs. Order to be entered in Suffolk County.

The above embraces all motions not previously decided.

Joseph Haines vs. *John Atkinson and Thomas O'Brien.*—Case settled.

Peter J. McAvoy vs. *Margaret H. McAvoy.*—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted—to contain the usual provisions as to remarriage of the parties.

Jean Jaques Merian and others vs. *Wm. W. Van Wagenen and others.*—That part of the application which asks for amendment of judgment by insertion of the words at the end of the notice is granted. The residue of the motion is denied. Ten dollars costs on motion allowed defendant, Van Wagenen, to be credited in judgment. Order to be entered in Richmond county.

The Juvenile Asylum.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of this Institution was held on Wednesday evening, A. R. WETMORE presiding.

The Superintendent of the House of Reception No. 71 West Thirteenth street, reported for the month of August as follows:

Number of children in the House 1st August	113
Received during the month from magistrates	106
Returned from the Asylum	80
Total, for the month	299

Disposed of as follows:

Sent to the Asylum on full commitments	88
Discharged by Committee	44
Sent home	12
Indentured	2
Sent to places on trial	2
Sent to the Almshouse	2
Sent to the Colored Orphan Asylum	1
Sent to the House of Refuge	1
Escaped	2
Died, (diarrhœa.)	1
Remaining in the House, Sept. 1	144
Total	299

Daily average in the House 135

The health has been generally good.

Whole number of admissions [illegible]

Of these, 201 were committed from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1. 681

parents or friends, for discipline. The number of

children thus received is steadily increasing, as

shown by the monthly returns, as follows:

January		May	30
February	15	June	29
March	14	July	37
April	15	August	39

By the report of the Superintendent of the Asylum on One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, near the High Bridge, there were 400 children in that Department on 1st Sept. The children are orderly, and improving in their studies. There was not any special case of illness during the month, nor any escapes.

[Advertisement.]

BOERHAVE, A GREAT PHYSICIAN, WHO TAUGHT and practiced medicine for over 60 years, ordered, after his death, all his extensive medical library to be burned, excepting one volume of immense size. This was labelled "To my dear pupils." They opened it with profound veneration; it was all blank leaves; neither writing nor printing was there, save only on the first leaf was engrossed in plain German text these words, "Head cool, feet warm, and bowels open, will keep doctors poor." He might have added, "If the patient is hot, cool him; if he is cold, warm him; if there is pain or restlessness, relieve him, if it can be done so safely; for pain and restlessness are often but the consequence of nature's efforts to throw out offensive and hurtful matters, which if injudiciously interfered with, is of more injury than service to the sufferer. But irritating matters should be evacuated, and those secretions which are scanty should be made free. Above all, my dear pupils, do good but be sure and do no harm. Remember, Rome for 500 years had no physician, and that was the brightest period of her existence and of her power." But the Romans had a universal purgative, which in all its material elements was like BRANDRETH'S pills, incapable of injuring, because only operative upon and around the parts involved in the disease. BRANDRETH'S vegetable universal pills benefit when used by the sick, and what is of some consequence, perhaps, are certain not to injure. They purge, but you cannot be sick but from the retaining in your bodies of matters which purging always removes; and does not the dog, the horse, and even the cat, always when sick, search for those herbs and grasses which open their bowels, and this cures them. And the experience of over a hundred years has proved that BRANDRETH'S pills have always benefitted, and never injure those who have used them in sickness. They are Nature's medicine, because no matter what the disease may be, or how intense, or where situated, a dose of four, six or more always relieves, and perseverance cures when a cure is practicable, because they take from the blood only its impurities. The more skill exhibited in using them, the more benefit is derived.

CASES DATED 1859, CONTINUED.

Dr. JAMES LULL, of Potsdam, New-York, writes Aug. 11, 1859: "I met with a man three weeks ago who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling and violent fever. When I saw him the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark colored, and on the point of mortification. His doctor was ignorant of the nature of his case. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice and saved his life."

Mr. A. ROSS, of Madrid, St. Lawrence Co., New-York, writes Aug. 22, 1859: "I can honestly and confidently recommend BRANDRETH'S Pills to the favorable notice of the public, as the best medicine I have ever dealt in during my thirteen years experience in the sale of medicines, having prescribed them in hundreds of cases of almost every form of disease with the happiest results, and I honestly believe they are the best medicine, as a universal remedy, that the world has yet produced." Principal office No. 294 Canal-street. Price 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Having received letters from the medical faculty in various sections of the country, requesting me to furnish the druggists and apothecaries of the Union with a pure imported article of French cognac brandy that they can prescribe to their patients with confidence, I have concluded now to comply with their request.

Until now, I have been unable to do so, for reasons that I will state. Owing to the shortness of the grape crop in France, the prices of brandy have ruled so high that I was unable to import and sell it at reasonable prices. But, happily, things are changed; the wine vineyards of France for the past and present years have been uncommonly fruitful, and prices of brandy have come down in France to a reasonable figure. The duty on French brandy has also been lowered nearly seventy per cent. I hope these favoring causes, and especially low prices for brandy in France, will continue.

I am now enabled to comply with the wishes of my medical friends, and to supply them with pure imported French cognac brandy in bottles, at reasonable prices.

Every bottle is labelled, "WOLFE'S GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY." I import the brandy from France myself. It is manufactured by the best distillers in France. I bottle it from the pipe in my own warehouse, seal it with my own seal, and guarantee under my own hand, by certificate, its purity and unadulterated genuineness.

For sale by all druggists and apothecaries,

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer of the Schnaps,
No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

CHILTON
ON
THE CROTON.

The "Diaphragm Filter," manufactured by Messrs. MCKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 Fourth-street, corner of Mercer, is the kind of porous filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

[Advertisement.]

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SEE!!!
The Conquering Hero Comes with one of
WHITE'S FALL STYLE HATS
From
No. 216 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.
Gents Soft Hats, Caps and Furs.

[Advertisement.]

The wonders of the present Fall season are the superb northern lights, visible nearly every night, and the splendid Fall style hats for gentlemen and youths, just introduced by KNOX of No. 212 Broadway. We must confess that we like the hats better than the aurora, though both are overhead.

[Advertisement.]

LAST TIME OF "ROSINA MEADOWS."—The sensation produced by the performance of this great moral drama at Barnum's Museum has had the happiest effect. Thousands have been delighted and perhaps improved by it. It is to be repeated there, for the last time, this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.

Good black frock coats	$5 to $8
Fine black frock coats	10 to 14
The finest French cloth frock coats	15 to 20
Cassimere business coats	3 50 to 12
Complete cassimere business suits to match	6 to 20

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having *again* sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Dealers and others in want of gas-fixtures will do well to call at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PECK & CO., No. 376 Broadway.

New patterns just out.

[Advertisement.]

Grand opening of beautiful Fall Carpets; the largest assortment of English Carpets in the City; Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain Carpets; Rugs, Mats, Matting, Oil Cloth, and at greatly reduced prices. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. Sign of the large gold eagle.

[Advertisement.]

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—They resolve and assuage pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin. Sold at 25 cents each at No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—A CERTAIN CURE FOR DROPSY.—They relieve the fullness, and gradually, but surely, dissipate and disperse the watery humors. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement]

CHOICE NEW MESS MACKEREL,
In barrels, halves, quarters and kits. Extra Georges' Bank Codfish, extra fine Cheese, &c., for sale by
GEO. C. PARKER & BRO.,
No. 259 Washington-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 9.

$1,000	Virginia State 6s	84⅜	
1,000	Missouri State 6s	88	
7,000	do	84⅜	
10,000	do	b10 84⅜	
3,000	Louis'a State 6s	93	
5,000	Ctf. State 7s	82⅛	
2,000	Ky. State 6s	101	
2,000	Brooklyn C. W. L	100	
4,000	N. Y. Cen R 6s	93½	
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7's	102	
1000	Mich. So. 1st m. b.	78	
1500	Mich. So. 2d m. b.	44	
10,000	Ill. C. R. b	b60	88
5000	Gal. & Ch. 1st m. b	91	
1000	Chi. & R. I. bonds	91	
10	Contizental Bank	100	
20	Impor. & Tr. Bank	108	
10	Am. Ex. Bank	101¼	
5	Del. & Rari Ca. Co.	95	
63	do	94¾	
35	Pac Mail S. S. Co.	b30	84¾
10	Stonington R.	66	
1400	N. Y. Cen. R.	78¾	
100	do	b30	78¾
200	do	b5	78⅞
150	do	s10	78¾
150	do	b60	79
300	do	b10	78¾
700	do		78⅝
100	do	b10	78⅝
400	do	s30	78⅝
100	do	s20	78⅝
50	do	s10	78⅝
100	do	b60	78¾
100	do	s15	78⅝
200	do		78⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$22,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	
2,000	Brooklyn C. W. L.	100	
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs	85⅜	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	87¾	
5	Bank of Commerce	98¾	
10	Del. & H. Canal Co.	94¾	
10	Pacific M. S. Co.	b30	84¾
100	do	s60	85¾
50	do		84¾
100	do	s10	84
100	Reading Railroad		45⅜
500	do		45¾
450	N. Y. Cen. Rail'rd		79¾
1550	do	s60	79
350	do		79¾
800	do	b60	79¾
100	do		79¾
100	do	s3	79⅞
20	Harlem R. Pref		37¼
11	Indiana. & Cin. R.		50
50	Mich. Central R.		47
50	do	s30	46¾
350	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S		24⅜
70	Panama Railroad		118
11	Illinois Central R.		67⅛
100	do	b60	68
200	do		68
15	Gal. & Chicago R.		74
50	do	s60	73¾
50	do	b10	73⅞
50	do	s20	73⅝
100	do	s30	73¾
100	do	b30	74
100	do	s30	73¾
200	do	b60	73¾
300	Cleve & Tol. R.	b20	28
900	Chic. & R. Is. R.		69¾
100	do		69¾
50	do	s30	69¾
7	Milwaukee & M. R.		4

FRIDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

The tone of the Stock Market continues very strong. The reactions are partial and shortlived. The Street *Bulls* themselves are surprised at the stubbornness of the recent advance, and at the eagerness displayed to renew the demand on each slight concession in prices. The decline on New-York Central at the early Board was ⅜@½ ℔ cent. This was recovered soon after the adjournment, on the Street, and at the Second Board the price went ½ ℔ cent. higher than the closing rate of yesterday, the demand for the Stock showing relatively greater strength than at any time since the rise began, as 79 ℔ cent. was paid on the option of the seller to deliver any time within 60 days. An influential seller put out over 1,000 Shares in this way, and the cash Stock rose on the movement. The final cash price was 79½, against 79 yesterday afternoon and 78½ this morning. The traffic on the Road in August settles up $602,000, against $538,000 same month last season, being a gain of $64,000, to be added to the gain of $52,000 in July. The talk was so general this morning to the effect that a reaction *must* be at hand, that the impression obtains that the *short* interest at the Board has been very considerably increased on this feeling, while the certificates of cash Stock were found to be scarcer today than at any time this week. We speak particularly of Central. On the Western shares, the reaction looked somewhat decided at the early Board, the fall from the extreme rates paid yesterday forenoon, being 2 ℔ cent. on Galena, 1½ on Rock Island, Michigan Central and Illinois Central, and ¾@1 ℔ cent. on Michigan guaranteed and Toledo. But this afternoon, the demand was renewed, and prices recovered ½@¾ ℔ cent. The fall in Hudson and Harlem from the top rates of yesterday is 1 ℔ cent. Reading continued steady, and Panama and Pacific Mail firm, the last ½ ℔ cent. higher. In State Stocks, Missouris were ½ ℔ cent. easier. In Railway Bonds, New-York Centrals, sixes and sevens, were firm; Illinois Centrals ¼ ℔ cent. easier; Erie first mortgages ½ ℔ cent. lower; Galena first mortgage firm at 91 ℔ cent. Brooklyn Water Loan steady at par. The general market in the afternoon left off somewhat unsettled in prices, but firm in tone.

Money keeps easy, and the English advices telegraphed from the *Europa* are calculated to keep it so. The private Banking Houses are free lenders on call at 5@6 ℔ cent., and the Discount Brokers continue to take choice paper at or within the Bank rate—60 days to 5 months. March bills of this class, strictly, are done at 7@7½ ℔ cent. On fair names the rates are 1@1½ ℔ cent. dearer to the borrower. The ease in Money tends to firmness in the Exchange rates, even on a moderate demand for the mail to-morrow. London standard bills, 110½; Paris, 5.15f.@5.13¾f. The export demand for Bullion for the two steamers together is placed at $800,000 this afternoon, but as the *Ariel* will not sail until 4 o'clock on Saturday, the amount may be somewhat increased. The Customs fell off to $49,000 to-day. Other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $18,000; disbursements, $77,000; balance this afternoon, $4,954,211.

The importance of the decision of yesterday in the Supreme Court on the New-Haven fraud derives additional interest from the attitude in which it leaves the old (or so-called *genuine*) shareholders toward each other, and to the hopeful and *conscientious* Board of Directors, whose shortsighted, as well as excessiveiy mean action, heretofore, has involved them in the difficulty. In the first place the Board declared a dividend of 3 ℔ cent., payable on 15th August, to all the *genuine* shareholders, as *they* had classed them The Court intervenes, and pronounces this classification faulty and void, upon the affidavits of the expert in book-keeping originally employed in the ungracious work. The flaw in the list is traced back to 1850. The Court adjudges that as this dividend has already been declared it may be paid to such of the old shareholders as have in no way disturbed their original certificates since 1850. All who have bought into the Company, or partially sold out of it; all who have lent, or hypothecated, or exchanged, or broken their certificates since that time are not permitted to draw or receive the present dividend, thus creating two interests, hostile to each other, among the long-recognized old shareholders. And in the second place, the Court decrees and enjoins *that no future dividend shall be declared to any class of shareholders* in the Corporation until the whole difficulty is adjusted, and the rights of certificate-holders finally adjudicated and determined by some competent legal tribunal.

The peculiar points in this decision would seem to invite, if not indeed to compel, an amicable adjustment of this long-pending controversy. All the certificates will in some way have to be reorganized, and the excess over the old capital quieted and canceled, for the affair becomes doubly complicated when a large class of old shareholders, who bought into the corporation three or four years before the Schuyler extension, and almost as long before the date heretofore erroneously fixed by the Board themselves as the starting point of the fraud, are denied all participation in the present Dividend; and even all future Dividends are enjoined. It is not yet known whether the Board of Directors will or will not revoke the August Dividend altogether. They are not commanded by the Court to pay it to the stockholders, standing now as before 1850; they are permitted to do so, though in the act they will unquestionably create a separate and hostile interest much nearer home than the Court of Justice.

The whole story of the iniquities attending the classification of the shareholders by this Board is not yet told. Other affidavits have been preferred since the case was submitted to Judge INGRAHAM, and, before the affair is done with, SCHUYLER may not be the only name connected with the New-Haven Road deserving the execration of the public sentiment. The *Journal of Commerce* alludes as follows to one of the developments yet in store for the Courts:

"We learned last week of new and important information which had come to light in regard to this matter, but refrained from publishing it while the Judge had the case before him. We came in possession of the information while in search of a protest which we understood had been made against the division arbitrarily adopted by the Board. *This development shows that the President of the Company had his attention called not only to the erroneous system of division adopted, but also to positive errors of posting, mere clerical mistakes, but seriously affecting nearly twenty different stock accounts, the facts of which were suppressed, without any attempt at correction.*"

The August receipts of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad compare as follows:

1859	$46,092 22
1858	37,185 03
Increase, 1859	$7,907 19

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of August, 1859, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

Year.	Earnings.
1859, August	$602 151 07
1858, August	538,048 16
Increase	$64,102 91

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week and since January 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port	$2,084,438	$2,0 9,132	$2,097,925
Thrown on Market	1,911,115	2,141,475	2,094,724
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$78,286,456	$43,763 052	$89,037,816
Thrown on Market	95,596,973	50,864 198	88,979,976

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,541	$593,223	159	$48 257	379	$107.036
Man. of Cotton	1 130	289,204	180	53,971	139	34,0.5
Man. of Silk	725	715 403